FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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No. 2510.-Vol. LIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

SUPPLEMENT. SIXPENCE SIXPENCE BY POST. £1 4s. PER ANNUM

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50 Akankoo, 6s, 3d.
50 Almada, 10s, 6d.
50 Almada, 10s, 6d.
50 Bedford Unit, £1 10s.
40 Brataberg, £2 12s, 6d.
50 Calido United.
50 Calido Bis, 9s. 6d.
50 Calido Bis, 9s. 6d.
50 Collido Gold, 13s. 6d.
50 Collido Gold, 2s. 3d.
50 Collido Gold, 2s.
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50 Exer

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subject to deposit of Twenty Pre Cert.—100 East Wheal Rose, 12s, 6d.; 10
Mounts Bay, 5s.; 100 Old Shepherds, 15s.; 100 Tresavean, 8s.; 100 Home
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100 Chontales, 7s.

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100 California Gold, 14s 6

100 Child Gold, 13s. 9d.

20 Coplapo, £3 15s, 3d.

20 Coplapo, £3 15s, 3d.

20 Coplapo, £3 15s, 3d.

20 Corna Camborne.

70 Organos, 14s.

50 Otan Camborne.

70 Organos, 14s.

50 Otan Camborne.

70 Organos, 14s.

50 Otan Camborne.

70 Organos, 14s.

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Where prices are not inserted, the market price of the day will be taken, or offers may be made:—

15 Bratsberg Cop., £2%
15 Callao Bis Gold, 98 6d
30 Colombian Hydraulic Gold, 68. 3d.
70 Carn Camborne Tin & Copper, 48. 3d.
80 Chontales Gold, 68. 6d
150 Drakewalls Tin and Copper, 48. 6d.
150 Drakewalls Tin and Copper, 48. 6d.
150 Devon Friend, 38. 6d
150 Devon Friend, 38. 6d
150 East Rose Lead, 118. 6
150 East Rose Lead, 118. 6
150 Ford good Lead, 128. 6
150 Ford good Lead, 128. 6
150 Gorginan Lead.
15

48.

5 West Kitty Tin, £13%

20 Wheal Jane Tin.

20 Wheal Crebor Copper,

£2 18s. 6d.

30 W. Devon Cop., 3s.

30 Wh. Coates Tin, 8s.

50 West Crebor Copper,

5s. 15s.
15 Roman Gravels Lead, 30 Wh. Coates Tin, 8s, 40 Herodafoot.
26 La Plata Lead. 13s. 3d 60 Sortridge Copper and 10 Leadhills.
25 Mounts Bay, 6s. 9d.
26 Nortridge Copper and 20 So. Penstruthal Cop., 35 Mounts Bay, 6s. 9d.
27 TEN PER CENT. DEPOSIT.—Many of the above shares can be sold for settlement by arrangement at the end of October or November on payment of 10 per cent. deposit. Shares not found in the above list may be purchased on application.

application.

FORWARD DELIVERY.—Mg. ALFRED E. COOKE calls the attention of investors to the fact that he now supplies shares for settlement at end of OCTOBER or NOVEMBER on payment of TEN PER CENT. DEPOSIT.

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Chontales, 6s. 3c.
Chile Gold, 13s. 6d.
Chontales, 6s. 3c.
Colorado, £25s.
Colorado, £25s.
Devon Friendship, 3s. 6
Eberhardt.
East Blue Hills, 4s. 6d.

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Mr. Reynolds is compelled, through pressure of business, however, to charge 21s, for information obtained by those who have not done business with him, and this amount must accompany any letters asking for advice.

Mr. Reynolds's remarks will be found on page 1119.

Mr. Reynolds in the fine activity in the Mining Market.

Mr. Reynolds refers those interested in West Kitty, Trevaunance, New Kitty, and West Polbreen to the official reports in this day's Journal. Mr. Reynolds is not a seller of shares in any of these mines, but is prepared to buy any reasonable number.

JOHN LENN AND CO 5, GROCERS' HALL COURT, LONDON, E.C.,
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Bedford Birdseye Goodevere Guinea Gold Coast Gawton Hoover Hill Pedn-an-drea Penhalls South Condurrow South Kitty South Devon Chontales
Chonta Creigiog Chontales

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SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following or any part:-| SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following or any part: | 10 Brataberg, 22%, | 10 Brataberg, 22%, | 10 Brataberg, 22%, | 10 California Gold, 15s, | 10 California Gold, 15s, | 10 Camborne, 20s, | 10 Chontales, 6s, 6d, | 10 Chontales, 6s, 6d, | 10 Chontales, 6s, 6d, | 10 Eberhardt, 3s, 6d, | 10 Organos, 12s, | 10 Eberhardt, 3s, 6d, | 10 Organos, 12s, 6d, | 10 Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury

80 Orita, 13s. 3d. 50 Old Shepherds, 14s. 60 Prince of Wales, 5s. 6 21 Roman Gravels, £7. 50 Tresavean, 9s. 60 Victoria Gold, 12s. 6d 20 Wheal Crebor, £3. 50 Wheal Coates, 7s.

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Refers to his Share Market Report on page 1115 of to-day's Journal.

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Immense Profits and larger Dividends. See Circular, price One Shilling.
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AMUEL JAMES, STOCK BROKER AND MINING SHARE DEALER, 14, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.O. Member of the Redruth Mining Exchange.

Those who wish to buy or sell mining shares should consult Mr. James. Mr. J. devotes his entire attention to home and foreign mines, and places his special information at the disposal of his clients. That mining offers undoubted advantages for quick returns no one can deny. Look at the enormous sums of money paid in dividends by home and foreign mines. A large number of wealthy families ow their present proud positions to adventuring in LEGITMATE MINES. With a better price for metals many of the smaller priced shares would immediately advance some hundreds per cent. Mines inspected and reported upon by theroughly competent agents.

There are many mines worth attention, as proceedings of recent shareholders' meetings prove beyond doubt. During the isat 40 years there has no such opportunity presented itself as the present for investment in British mines. Metals are certain to advance. In well-informed circles no doubt is entertained on this point. Buyers must not further delay orders.

See Selected List published by S. JAMES, 14, angel-court, London, E.C.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following or part:—5 Bedford United, 29s 6 100 North Herodsfoot, 5s.

10 Carn Bres, £5%.

20 Carn Camborne, 20s 6 50 old Shepherds, 14s.

20 OLF Congoch, 1s. 9s.

21 OCAR Camborne, 20s 6 50 old Shepherds, 14s.

22 OLO Fresty Mount, 7s 9 15 Sortridge, 2s. 3d.

23 Devon Ocnosis, £3%.

24 Devon Consols, £3%.

25 East Blue Hills, 5s.

26 East Blue Hills, 5s.

26 East Blue Hills, 5s.

27 East Cardon, 7s. 6d.

28 Frenchino, 25s.

29 Congoch, 1s. 9d.

29 Congoch, 1s. 9d.

20 Carn Gamborne, 20s 6 50 old Shepherds, 14s.

20 Carls Gamborne, 20s 6 50 old Shepherds, 14s.

20 Devon Ocnosis, £3%.

21 East Wheel Rose, 12s 6

22 Frenchino, 25s.

23 Eberhardt, 5s.

24 Carl Gamborne, 25s.

25 Eberhardt, 5s.

26 Treastwan, 7s. 6d.

27 Eberhardt, 7s.

28 Eberhardt, 7s.

29 Carn Gamborne, 25s.

20 Carls Gamborne, 25s.

20 Carls Gamborne,

market prices.

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BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE-No. II.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE—No. II.

In the MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE SECTION, the President, Prof. HENRICI, advocated the adoption of improved methods of teaching geometry, and expressed the hope that the British Association would consider geometry as one of the subjects included under the designation of science. It is by the neglect of pure geometry and its applications to geometrical drawing that Cambridge has lost, or rather has never had, contact with the practical needs of the nation. All the marvels of modern engineering have sprung into existence without its help. The great engineers have had to depend to a degree, now unheard of, upon costly experiments, until they themselves gradually discovered mathematical methods adapted to their purposes. Only the electrical engineer found ready to his hands a complete theory of which the mathematical part has been to a very great extent developed at Cambridge, or by men who have had their mathematical training there. He remarked that in a curious contrast to the mode of teaching geometry stands that of teaching algebra. In the first, everything is sacrificed to logic. Axioms and definitions without end are given, though to the beginner a more rapid dive into the subject would be much more suitable. In algebra, on the other hand, the boy is at once plunged into the midst of it. No axiom is mentioned. A number of rules are stated, and the schoolboy is made to practise them mechanically until he can perform, and that often with considerable skill, a number of most complicated calculations—but calculations which are often of very little use for actual applications. Simplifications of equations follow in senseless monotony, until the poor fellow really thinks that solving a simple equation does not mean the finding of a certain number which satisfies the equation, but the going mechanically through a certain regular process which at the end yields some number. The connection of that number with the original equation remains to his mind s remains to his mind somewhat doubtful. Then there are processes, like the finding of the G.C.M., which most of the boys never have any opportunity of using, excepting, perhaps in the examination room. A more rational treatment of the subject, introducing from the beginning reasoning rather than calculation, and applying the results obtained to various problems taken from all parts of science as well as from everyday life, would be more interesting to the student, give him really useful knowledge, and would be at the same time of true educational value. The chief progress in geometrical teaching has to be sought in the introduction of modern ideas and methods into the very elements, and modern teaching ought to take full account of this.

methods into the very elements, and modern teaching ought to take full account of this.

Prof. SCHUSTER read the report of the committee on Meteoric Dust, which referred chiefly to his experiments on the subject. It stated that he had induced Mr. Pope Hennessey to interest himself in the matter in India. He had obtained a quantity of ice and snow from the Himalayas. After being melted and boiled down the residue was sent to England for examination. In most specimens of the dust are a number of small spherical bodies of magnetic matter, the surfaces of which are generally highly polished. Dr. Schuster showed several of these particles, the largest being perhaps 1-20th of a millimetre in diameter, which had been obtained from a spot in the Himalayas, about 3400 ft. high, and 14 miles from any human habitation. Two other papers by the same author were read, the one dealing with the Absorbtion Spectrum of Didymium seen in Polarised Light, the other with some Appliances for the Spectroscope.

The Rapid Diffusion of Molten Metals formed the subject of an interesting paper by Prof. CHANDLER ROBERTS, of the Royal School of Mines. The two metals chosen were lead and gold enclosed in a letter U-shaped tube, the lead occupying the lower portion of the tube, and the gold being put in at the top of one limb. After about 40 minutes Prof. Roberts found that the two metals had been thoroughly mixed.—Sir W. Thomson called attention to the extreme importance of this, with reference to metallic alloys, and remarked that it resembled the diffusion of gases or of heat in a gas rather than of a solid in a liquid. Salt would take years to diffuse in a similar manner through water.

The report of the committee on Electrical Resistance was read by

that it resembled the difusion of gases or of heat in a gas rather than of a solid in a liquid. Salt would take years to diffuse in a similar manner through water.

The report of the committee on Electrical Resistance was read by Mr. GLAZEBROOK. At the last meeting suggestions had been made for arranging for the testing of resistance coils by a member of the committee, and the issue of certificates of their value. The arrangements for this have been carried out at the Cavendish Laboratory, and the paper contained a description of the methods of testing employed. It is necessary that electricians should have their apparatus tested and compared authoritatively. At present there is as much need for this as for the testing of thermometers at Kew, or of weights and measures by the Standards Department. The arrangements allow for the testing of coils the values of which do not differ much from multiples of the B. A. unit by powers of ten. Cortificates of the coils which are stamped with the Cavendish Laboratory mark are issued with the coils, and a fee of 1l. Is. is charged for the testing of single units, and of 1l. Ils. 6d. for those of higher value.

Sir W. Thomson read a paper by Prof. Ewing on the Magnetisation of Iron. The Professor has been conducting experiments in Japan for some time past, and finds that soft iron if carefully protected from all external influences can be made to retain its magnetism for a very long period, and so acquire far more magnetism than tempered steel would under similar circumstances. Sir William amused the section by illustrating with a Japanese fishing-rod and a compass needle some of Prof. Ewing's experiments.

In the CHEMICAL SCIENCE Section, the President, Dr. J. H. GLAD-STONE, traced the history of the dectrine or idea of elements from the mention of them in the earliest Chinese classics to the modern formulation of them, and raising the question whether these reputed elements were really simple bodies he discussed the evidence furnished by the spectroscope by the peculiariti which we know to be chemical compounds? Thus, to take a particular instance, are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine essentially distinct in their nature from the compounds halogen, cyanogen, sulphocyanogen, ferricyanogen, &c.? Are the metals lithium, sodium and potassium essentially distinct from such alkaline bases as ammonium, ethylamine, diethylamine, &c.? No philosophical chemist would probably venture to answer this question categorically with either "Yes" or "No." It was at first hoped that the spectroscope might throw much light upon the nature of elements, and might reveal a common constituent in two or more of them. Thus, for instance, it was conceivable that the spectrum line of bromine or iodine vapour might consist of the rays given by chlorine plus some others. All expectations of this have hitherto been disappointed; yet, on the other hand, it must not be supposed that such a result disproves the other hand, it must not be supposed that such a result disproves the compound nature of elements, for as investigation proceeds it becomes more and more clear that the spectrum of a compound is not

comes more and more clear that the spectrum of a compound is not made up of the spectra of its component parts.

The general tendency of the arguments is to show that the elementary radicals are essentially different from the compound radicals, though their chemical functions are similar. The great deficiency in our present educational arrangements is, he considers, the want of the means of teaching a lad who has just left the common school the principles of that industry by which he is to earn

his livelihood. The more purely scientific chemistry, however, may be learnt by him now in those evening classes which may be formed under the Education Department, as well as in those that have long been established under the Science and Art Department. The large amount of attention that is now being given to the subject of technical education is creating in our manufacturing centres many technical classes and colleges for students of older growth. As to inventors and the owners of our chemical factories, in addition to the Chemical Society and the Chemical Institute, there has recently been founded the Society of Chemical Industry. It came into existence with much promise of success, and at the close of its second year it numbered 1400 members; it has now powerful sections in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Birmingham, and it diffuses information on technical subjects in a well-conducted monthly journal. May the abstract science and its useful applications ever prove helpful to one another, and become more and more one chemistry for the benefit of mankind.

prove helpful to one another, and become more and more one chemistry for the benefit of mankind.

Some Suggestions for Computing the Speed of Chemical Reaction were communicated by Prof. B. WARDER, of Ohio, U.S.A., who recommended for unit of volume the cubic centimetre, for mass the chemical equivalent expressed in milligrams, and for time the hour. Many determinations of the rate of etherification have been in print for 20 years, and yet no summary of the deducible value of the "constant" for rate has been worked out. The chemical section of the Ohio Institute has undertaken such work of computation and invites assistance and co-operation.

Ohio Institute has undertaken such work of computation and invites assistance and co-operation.

Mr. H. B. Dixon drew attention to the great difficulty attending such investigations. In determining the rate of chemical change two methods might be chosen with advantage. First, where one or both products of the reaction could be separated from the reacting substances, and their amount from time to time determined; and, secondly, where a reverse action took place between the products of the primary reaction so that an equilibrium was established when the number of each molecule formed and destroyed in a unit of time was equal. Such an equilibrium has been found to exist between

the number of each molecule formed and destroyed in a unit of time was equal. Such an equilibrium has been found to exist between carbonic oxide and steam on the one hand, and the products of their reaction—carbonic acid and hydrogen, on the other. This reaction fulfils the conditions pointed out by Prof. Warder.

The Constitution of Matter formed the subject of a paper by Prof. A. W. WILLIAMSON, who remarked that the hypothesis that the atomic weights of the elements were exact multiples of that of hydrogen had led chemists to be carefully accurate in the determination of atomic weights. It had been shown that the elements belonged to a natural family, and this had given an authority to the established weights which could not be assigned to them previously on chemical or physical grounds. In speaking of matter chemically it was supposed that there was a limitation to that which could be weighed,

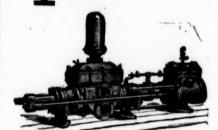
but it would be better not to be hampered by that limitation, as some day it may have to be abandoned. The fundamental property, weight might not be inherent in matter, but it might depend on forces reacting between the matter and the surrounding ether. There might be varieties among individual atoms, while the average weight of large aggregates of atoms was the same. Mr. H. B. Dixon exhibited tubes containing a dried mixture of carbonic oxide gas and oxygen, and, applying the electric spark, produced slow combustion in one but not in another, in which phosphoric acid had been introduced. In another experiment, after partial combustion, the introduced. In another and the diffusion of steam, the spark produced an explosion.

explosion.

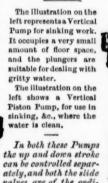
The Relation between Chemical Constitution and Crystalline Form was treated of in a paper by Prof. F. Stoney, and afforded an opportunity for some interesting remarks by Prof. WILLIAMSON, who said that when words were used which led to ideas and inferences which were utterly at variance with what they believed to be true, that involved dangers of a very grave kind. The word "bond" had been used by some chemists, but those who had used the word had felt so strongly the danger of the use of such a word that they had taken particular pains to guard against probable misapprehension to which its use would lead. The word necessarily suggested the idea of a physical something which connected two particles. They had no reason whatever to believe that there was this physical something. No chemist had felt he could use the word unless he protested against such a misapprehension. There was as much reason to believe in a chain existence between the sun and this earth as there was to believe in the existence of any feeler which served to connect two atoms which were in chemical combination. Many of those who had used the term had lapsed gradually into a materialistic habit, which had warped their view of facts and injured their influence with those whom they would have influenced greatly if their atomic theory, which was among such theories remarkable for being a true and general statement of the best ascertained facts, were encumbered with the notion such as that there were feelers, actual physical ties, between particles. He need only say it could no longer rank as it did, but he was afraid it would have to take a position at the opposite end. In conclusion, Prof. Williamson said he valued highly the labours of their distinguished friend, and hoped that in the interests of science he would have time and opportunity to promote his inexplosion.

The Relation between Chemical Constitution and Crystalline Form did, but he was arrau a was a side of the valued highly the labours of their distinguished friend, and hoped that in the interests of science he would have time and opportunity to promote his investigations. Replying to Prof. Williamson's observations, Prof. STONEY said he was particularly anxious to guard against that very apprehension which Prof. Williamson was anxious to guard against. He meant by the use of these lines or feelers, or whatever they chose to call them, simply to represent geometrically a certain fact—that to call them, simply to represent geometrically a certain fact—that when the connexion, whatever it was, was established, by whatever forces the centre of the mass of an atom stood in a different point

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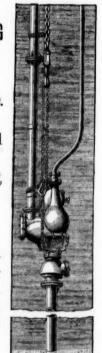
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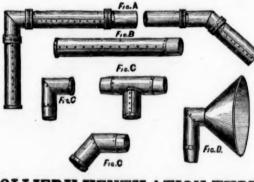
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The illustration on the right represents a Pulsometer suspended



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Fig. A,—Shows the tubes adapted for any variation in direction.
Fig. B,—Straight length of tube.
Fig. C,—Different angle bends.
Fig. D,—Is a hopper to receive air at top of shaft.

Highfield Works, Ettingshall, near WOLVERHAMPTON.



SILVER MEDAL (HIGHEST AWARD) MELBOURNE, 1881. JOHN SPENCER.

Sheet Iron Worker.

Globe Tube Works, WEDNESBURY,
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TUBES AND FITTINGS for Gas, Steam, and Water; Galvanised, Enamelled, and Hydraulic Tubes; Boiler
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ANTI-CORRODO TUBES AND FITTINGS COATED BY BARFF'S EUSTLESS PROCESS.

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of space from the centre of another atom, that there was a line connecting these centres, and he purposely used the terms in the hope that no one would misunderstand them.

CORNISH MINING INSTITUTE.

The Cornish Mining Institute has held this week, and that most successfully, its seventh annual Exhibition at Redruth—the Druids' Hall, the Science and Art Schools, and part of the dressing-floors at Pedn-an-drea being alike occupied with the display. The greatest credit is due to Mr. W. Rich, the secretary of the Institute, for the manner in which he has worked to produce this most satisfactory and the Arthur Hall of the Science of the Institute has never acquirited itself so well now heterometers. The Institute has never acquitted itself so well, nor better

result. In a state of the pulse worked on the dressing-floors at Pedn an-drea, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Bickle, representing Mr. W. Husband. A very imposing array they made. First came Mr. A. Pryor's, as shown at the Polytechnic, the special feature in which is that the wooden tub the Polytechnic, the special feature in which is that the wooden tub in which the grinding takes places revolves, and not the weights, and that the latter have an ecceptric motion. Next ranged the apparatus of Captain Nicholas, described the other day as an iron cylinder with a revolving barrel working upon a false bottom, and with four rubbers. Messrs. Michell and Tregonning, the other competing machine at the Polytechnic, was not shown. The three new machines were those of Messrs. Dingey and Son, Mr. Toye, and Capt. Traggne, ipn.

Messrs. Dingey's is an improved form of the apparatus which took the first silver medal at the Polytechnic some dozen years ago. It consists of an iron pan 6 ft. in diameter, with four revolving runners. The pan turns slowly in one direction and the runners are driven at a speed of about 160 revolutions a minute in the other. The machine is driven by spur wheels and fitted with adjusting gear. Round the edge of the pan are 12 gratings, and the stuff, which is fed at the middle, is not discharged until it is reduced safficiently fine to

the edge of the pan are 12 gravings, are provided with renewable faces of malleable iron.

The pulveriser of Mr. Toye is a pan with a false bottom consisting of a hard cast-iron plate in segments. Upon this six shoes revolve, being driven by beveiled gear from below. The stuff is fed anywhere on the top it is thought advisable, and is discharged by "flosh" from the upper edge of the pan. The speed varies with the stuff under treatment from 30 to 35 revolutions a minute.

Capt. Teague's machine is practically the same as that shown in model at the Polytechnic, with his arrangement for lifting the shaft through the crown-wheel without interfering with the working of the gear or stopping the engine. It is a drum pulveriser of the simplest character. Two round shoes, cheap and easily replaced, work on the bed of the pan at a speed of about 100 revolutions. The stuff is fed at the centre, and is discharged at the side by the natural flow, without the intervention of either grate or "flosh." Nothing simpler was shown.

Nothing simpler was shown.

There was also a modell of a pulveriser by Mr. Tregoning, made

There was also a model] of a pulveriser by Mr. Tregoning, made several years ago—one plate revolving upon another—which does excellent work when the stuff is dry, but not when it is wet.

Several drills were exhibited, but as compared with the Polytechnic there was only one new feature. Messrs. Macdermott and Glover had their hand-power drill as at Falmouth, and the other entries included the Cornish, Barrow, Stephens, and Excelsior. The new feature referred to has been introduced by Mr. Stephens, and is a reversible cam, by which one cam, turnable when worn, is made to do duty instead of two. The arrangement is very simple. The valves are taken at each end of the cam, held in jaws, and the shifting of one bolt allows the cam to be reversed. This was shown for the first time.

The display of ropes—hemp and wire—by various makers of repute, formed one of the most notable features of the Exhibition. Messrs. J. and E. Wright, of Birmingham, had a very extensive show in wide variety. Messrs. Cradock, of Wakefield, forwarded their wire rope made upon Leng's patent (of which they are the sole proprietors), under the direct personal supervision of the inventor. They had also an interesting and valuable series of illustrations of the actual and comparative wear of ropes made upon this principle. Messrs. Cradock were the fortunate winners this year of the silver medal of the Royal Agricultural Society at York, the only award made for improvements in wire rope. Sir G. Elliot and Co. had also a case of their excellent makes, and Messrs. Stephens and Ashfield, Falmouth, sent a piece of their new flexible wire rope, made of the best plough steel, exhibited by them at the Polytechnic.

Somewhat kindred in character was the very interesting and well-stored stand of Messrs. Johnson, Clapham, and Morris, of Manchester, including almost every variety of their manufactures in wire and perforated work, with a capital set of safety-lamps. Perforated work was likewise shown by Messrs. Barns and Co, of London. The display of ropes—hemp and wire—by various makers of re-

In steel castings, &c., there was a very large and important show by Messrs. Hadfield, of Sheffield; while samples of their crucible steel were entered by Messrs. Augustus Guy and Co., of the same

town. Messrs. Morgan and Co., Battersea, had a very fine display of their Messrs. Morgan and Co., Battersea, had a very life display of their different makes in crucibles, specially notable being the plumbago; and Messrs. Spencer and Co., also of London, illustrated both the Bower-Barff process of protecting iron and enamelling.

Messrs. Bolling and Lowe had their light and portable railway

plant as at Falmouth.

plant as at Falmouth.

The Sandycroft Foundry Company exhibited a handy and powerful example of their Anglo-American power-hammer—an application of the same spring principle as that introduced into the sometime more familiar Elephant ore stamp.

Capt. Argall, of Duchy Peru, forwarded a model of his improved

Capt. Argall, of Duchy Peru, forwarded a model of his improved jigger, which attracted so much notice at the recent visit of the members of the Mining Institute to the Perran district, and which has been suggested for the dressing of tin. The jigger can hardly be regarded as a novelty now-a-days, but still there are special points of interest in Capt. Argall's arrangement to which attention should be called. In this machine one piston concentrates the ores on two sieves, one on each side simultaneously; and the load can be so arranged as to dress a different sized material on each sieve at the same time. The one apparatus, therefore, does the work of two ordinary jiggers, and Capt. Argall has found the expenditure of power to be very little in excess of that required for one. Again, this jigger is self-contained, requiring neither foundations nor standards, and can be all made in an ordinary mine workshop, with the exception of the eccentric and shaft. Capt. Argall has taken no steps to patent or protect any of his improvements, so that they are quite open for adoption. quite open for adoption.

Capt. Argall likewise forwarded a complete series of illustrations of the English mode of smelting antimony, of high practical and

scientific interest. Samples of safety blasting powder, made at Dartford, were entered by the manufacturing agents, Messrs. Pigou, Wilks, and Laurence (Limited). Weight for weight, it is claimed to be stronger than ordinary blasting powder, and is used in the same way, but requires to be well tamped. It will not explode in the open air, either by fire, percussion, or any other means. To obtain an explosion it must be compressed and expent then the application of fire is mpressed and confined, and even then the application of fire is necessary, as it will not ignite by concussion. Another advantage claimed is, that no offensive nor deleterious gases follow the explo sion of the charge.

Mr. A. Allen, Scarborough, had his improved air pressure gauges. The principle on which these ingenious appliances are constructed is that of using a measured volume of air as a spring. The spring is compressed by water (condensed steam) rising in a bent pipe, connecting the gauge with the steam space of the boiler or other vessel, and the pressure is shown by the direct movement of the water line in a glass tube, as in a thermometer. These gauges have no parts to wear or become deranged, and thus do not require periodical testing. Moreover, they do not foul, and, among other points, it may be cited that they have not been injured when used on locomotives during

Capt. James Thomas exhibited his model of the new skip-road at

Pedn-an-drea, with the automatic arrangement for bringing the skip into the right position for filling, which gained a second silver medal at the Polytechnic; and Mr. Martin likewise sent his model of Nicholls' engine-shaft at Wheal Seton, as shown there.

A model of Oxland and Hocking's calciner was shown by Mr.

A model of Oxland and Hocking's calciner was shown by Mr. Hocking.

Messrs. King and Humble's overwinding hook, as used in collieries, was an excellent illustration of a kind of invention which ought to be transferred under modern conditions of haulage to Cornwall.

Messrs. Boyle and Son, of London and Glasgow, made an excellent show, as at the Polytechnic, with a series of illustrations of their system of ventilators, to which they adapt the most appropriate quotation from Tristram Shandy—"Now let us have a little ventilation, but not a draught; I hate a draught." Their air-pump ventilators are really too well known to need any description.

Mr. S. Morley, Stockton-on-Tees, sent samples of his best refined electric gun metal castings, which have now been tested in constant use for bearings in very heavy work, and found to answer admirably.

use for bearings in very heavy work, and found to answer admirably. At Palmer's Yard, Jarrow, one of his brasses wore out twice the weight of the ordinary brass bearings. Mr. Morley also showed his patent water-gauge, the special advantage claimed for which is that it gives a free watercourse. This gauge is constructed of valves instead of cocks, the high and low valve and the blow-off valve being ground on to a mitre. The valve scindle is hellow, this admite. ground on to a mitre. The valve spindle is hollow; this admits a brass needle working through into the boiler, screwed on to the end of which is a diamond-pointed drill. The needle is ready to work at all times, so that if the engineer finds the water is not working solid he can apply the needle to clear away the sludge from the

solid he can apply the needle to clear away the sludge from the water-way.

Messrs. Bickford and Co., the well-known makers of safety-fuse, who not only carry on the manufacture now at Tuckingmill, but at St. Helen's and at eight other establishments in Europe and America, made a full and attractive display of their fuses in the manifold varieties which have been introduced by them since the Bickford fuse was first patented in September, 1831. About 60 kinds are now regularly made, several being specially adapted for use with modern strong explosives. The most remarkable invention of the whole is the arrangement for simultaneous firing, which has successfully stood the severest tests.

Mr. A. Benyon, Manchester, sent a series of samples of his patent

Mr. A. Benyon, Manchester, sent a series of samples of his patent silicate cotton or slag wool, which is produced by blowing a jet of steam upon a stream of molten slag as it flows from the blast-furnaces. One ton of this cotton will cover 1200 square feet, 1 in. thick, and its non-conducting power it so great that 3 inches reduced the outer temperature of a steam-pipe from 700° Fahr. to 70°. The silicate is sewn on to canvas in different thicknesses for the packing of steam-pipes, and then covered with laths or cement, or simply painted or target.

Messrs. Walker and Olliver, Nottingham and Cardiff, who last year made such a brilliant display of the electric light, this year exhi-bited a very large assortment of electric apparatus of various kinds, prominent among which were their arrangements for electric signalprominent among which were their arrangements for electric signal-ling for mines, which were practically explained by Mr. Walker him-self. The three special forms of mine signal which they use are— the electric engine plane signal, the electric shaft signal, and the electric tapper bell signal. An amusing illustration of what electric signalling ought to be was shown by them—with a bell which had been removed by them from a mine where electric signalling was said to be a failure and one of their own make in contrast. be a failure, and one of their own make in contrast—the coil in the failure being less than a twentieth of its proper power. Messrs. Walker and Olliver pay special attention to the incandescent lighting, which they have applied with the fullest success on pit banks and similar places.

Messrs. Davis and Son, of Derby, had a capital show of their

mining and surveying instruments, prominent among which was the Hedley, as improved and made by them, said to obtain the most absolutely exact mathematical results.

absolutely exact mathematical results.

Other instruments for mine surveying purposes were shown by Mr. Henderson, the President (his improved dial); Mr. Newton, Camborne, his improved "rigid" dial and combined arrangements; and Mr. Jeffrey, Camborne.

Mr. W. Ambrose Taylor, Penzance, sent admirable little sets of blow-pipe apparatus and requisites; and of chemical re-agents, planned and manufactured by himself, and certainly the cheapest for the value given we have ever seen. They are really very remarkable illustrations of fullness and compactness.

The United Kingdom Telephone Company, among other applications of the telephone, illustrated its use in mining by taking a wire from the hall to a level.

The Anglo-American Company sent a capital assortment of ornamental and useful tinned and other hollow ware.

The Anglo-American Company sent a capital assortment of ornamental and useful tinned and other hollow ware.

Mr. Baxter, Leeds, exhibited his stone-breaker—a class of machine that ought to be much more largely used in the county.

Messrs. Baylie and Co., Stourbridge, the well-known high-class chain-makers, sent some admirable examples of their productions.

The St. Day Fire-brick Company, as usual, made a capital show of fire-brick and architectural goods; and Messrs. Holman, Camborne, in addition to the Cornish drill, were thoroughly well represented in their winches, jacks, and the like.

One of the most remarkable exhibits was the nickel bronze pumplings, shown by Messrs. Whitley Partners, of Leeds. They have

presented in their winches, jacks, and the like.

One of the most remarkable exhibits was the nickel bronze pumplining, shown by Messrs. Whitley Partners, of Leeds. They have developed a method of casting in moulds revolving at a rapid rate. In this instance the speed was 3800 revolutions a minute, and the result of the action of the centrifugal force is to secure practically perfect homogenity and enormously increased density (33.86 additional, other things being equal) and tensile strength. By slitting and flattening the tubes thus formed, precisely on the old principle of the manufacture of sheet-glass, plates can be produced, having all these advantages, without any of the irregularity of texture or waste of material which result from ingot forging in the ordinary way. Among other general exhibits we may mention the Britannia lathes; and an excellent series of sections of Cornish rocks for microscopic purposes by Mr. T. Clarke, of Truro. There is, however, one important section yet left to deal with in regard to mining. There was a much larger number of appliances for safety skip catches than at Falmouth, but in nearly all the same one or two principles of action were adopted. Of the Falmouth exhibits entered there was the plan of Mr. Bennetts, of Roskear, which has been proven in actual work, and Mr. Tregonning's, of Stithians, working, however, more firmly in model, in consequence of the substitution of brass sectors for lead.

Capt. S. Davey, South Penstruthal, had an arrangement which worked admirably in model, and which had the advantage of the whole of the actuating gear being protected within the cage. The grip was given by sectors operated by strong springs relieved momentarily on the dropping of the draw-bar. The cage in the model was double-decked, and the sectors were placed midway. The mechanism was so arranged as to be controllable also by the men riding.

Capt. Seccombe, of Gunnislake, placed his gearing under cover

riding.

Capt. Seccombe, of Gunnislake, placed his gearing under cover at the top of the cage. His arrangement of four half-toothed clutch-wheels on axles, closely resembled that of Mr. Matthews shown at the Polytechnic. Chains from the axles to the draw-bar kept a set of springs from acting while the bar was taut; but directly it dropped the clutch was most effectively made.

Capt. Bishop, of East Pool, has adapted a set of catches worked by double spiral springs near the top of the cage. The catches are triple toothed, made of unhardened steel, and, therefore, not liable to snap, and are placed at the back of the cage. They are set in operation when the draw-bar ceases to be in work; so that when the cage ceases to be supported the bar relapses and the catches act.

The plan has been thoroughly tested, and found every way efficient. Capt. Hosking, of the Tehidy Office, has a set of catches very much upon the same principle as Capt. Bishop's; and both plans are capable of adaptation to the existing conditions of shafts, skip-ways, and pitwork, which is one of the most important points to note.

Plans are also shown by Messrs. Trestrail and Prisk, both of Redruth.

We should make special mention of the handy combined winding and pumping engine of Messrs. Holman, of Camborne, which is in-tended as a substitute for horse-gear and manual labour in these

operations, which it performs at six times the speed of horse-whims or windlasses. This engine has been tried and found most satisfac-tory at East Pool, Wheal Peevor, Herodsfoot, and other mines.

The following awards have been made in connection with exhibits:—Silver medals—Holman Brothers, for general exhibits; Hadfield Steel Foundry Company; United Telephone Company; Whitley Partners, Leeds, for centrifugal casting; W. Ambrose Taylor, for blow pipe apparatus; Robert Boyle and Son, ventilators. Bronze medals.—James Thomas, for model of drawing appliances; the Britannia Manufacturing Company; E. W. Newton, Camborne; Bolling and Lowe, light portable railway, and the Anglo-American power hammer; Davis and Son; the United Telephone Company; Augustus Guy and Co.; Alfred Binyon; James Henderson, C.E.; King and Humble, for patent hook; R. Johnson, Clapham, and Morris; Anglo-American Tin Stamping Co.; T. J. Tregonning, for model pulveriser; William Bennetts, samples of safety fuse; W. Teague, jun., model of pulveriser; J. and E. Wright, samples of rope; T. Clarke, microscopic slides.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

PROVINCIAL STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Mr. S. J. DAVEY, mine share-dealer, Redruth (Sept. 27), writes:—But very little business has been done in our market this week and prices have not changed very much. At Carn Brea meeting to-day a call of 10s, per share was made. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Blue Hills, ¾ to ½; Carn Brea, 5½ to 6; Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 25; Dolcoath, 67 to 67½; East Pool, 40 to 41; East Uny, ½ to ½; Killifreth, 1½ to 1½; New Cook's Kitchen, 3 to 3½; New Kitty, 20 2½; Penhalls, 5s, to 7s. 6d.; Pechan-drea, ¾ to 13, ½; New Kitty, 20 2½; Penhalls, 5s, to 7s. 6d.; Pechan-drea, ¾ to 1; Vitali Condurrow, 8 to 8½; South Crofty, 7 to 7½; South Frances, 9 to 9½; Fineroft, 7 to 7½; West Baset, 4½ to 5; West Frances, 2 to 2½; West Kitty, 13½ to 13½; West Peevor, 3 to 3½; West Poldice, ¾ to 1; West Seton, 9 to 11; Wheal Agar, 14 to 14½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Greenville, 8 to 6½; Wheal Peevor, 3 to 3½; Wheal Kitty, 1½ to 1½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3; North Penstuthal, 9s. to 11s; West Tojug. 8 to 10.

— Messrs, Abbott and Wickett, stock and share brokers, Redruth (Sept. 27), write:—The tin standards were advanced 2ℓ, on Tuesday, nore which more business has been doing in Dolcoath, East Pool, West Kitty. South Condurrow, and Tincroft, and prices close at best. A 10s, call at Carn Brea to-day. Closing quotations herewith:—Blue Hills, ½ to ½; Camborne Vean, ½ to ½; Carn Brea, ½ to 5; Cook's Kitchen, 22 to 24; Dolcoath, 67 to 67½; Kast Pool, 40½ to 40½; Killifreth, ½ to 1½; New Cook's Kitchen, 3 to 4; New Kitty, 1½ to 2; New Trumpet, 1 to 1½; Pedh-an-drea, 1 to 1½; South Condurrow, 3½ to 4; West Basset, 4½ to 5; West Kitty, 13½ to 13½; West Peevo. 3 to 4; West Basset, 4½ to 5; West Kitty, 13½ to 13½; West Peevo. 4 to 4; Wheal Mary, 14 to 1½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6½; Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes), 1 to 1½; West Revo. 2 to 4; West Baston, 10 to 12; Wheal Mary, 14 to 14½; Wheal Charley, 10 14½; Wheal Charley, 10 14½; Wheal Charley, 10 14½; Wheal Charley, 10 1

to 4; West Frances, 2 to 2½; West Tolgus, 10 to 12; West Seton, 10 to 12; Wheal Agar, 14 to 14½; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; Wheal Graville, 6 to 5½; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1 to 1½; Wheal Peavor, 2½ to 3½; Wheal Uny, 2½ to 3.

— Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, Liskeard (Sept. 27), writes:—The mining market on the steady advance of tin has shown a slight improvement throughout the week, and a moderate amount of business has been transacted in good progressive stock at firmer prices. Gunnislake (Citters), South Frances, and Wheal Crebor in demand. Cook's Kitchen receded to 22 sellers. Subjoined are the closing quotations:—Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; Carn Brea, 5½ to 5½; Cook's Kitchen, 21½ to 22; Dolcoath, 65 to 65; Devon Consols, 3 to 3½; Devon Great United, ½ to ½; East Caradon, ½ to ½; Carn Brea, 5½ to 5½; Cook's Kitchen, 21½ to 22; Dolcoath, 65 to 65; Devon Consols, 3 to 3½; East Pool, 40 to 40½; Gawton United, ½ to ½; Glasgow Caradon, ½ to ½; East Pool, 40 to 40½; Gawton United, ½ to ½; Glasgow Caradon, ½ to ½; East Pool, 40 to 40½; Gawton United, ½ to ½; Glasgow Caradon, ½ to ½; Cy Cook's Kitchen, 1½ to 1½; Herdsfoot, ½ to ½; Rillifreth, 1½ to 1½; Bardsfoot, ½ to ½; Rillifreth, 1½ to 1½; Bardsfoot, ½ to ½; Rillifreth, 1½ to 1½; Bardsfoot, ½ to 1½; Phenix United, ½ to ½; Frince of Wales, ½ to 3½; Owner Vean, 1½ to 1½; New West Caradon, ½ to 5½; Prince of Wales, ½ to 3½; Devon Caradon, ½ to 5½; West Mary Ann, 3½ to ½; West Ekitty, 13 to 13½; West Phenix, ½ to 5½; West Mary Ann, 3½ to ½; West Kitty, 13 to 13½; West Phenix, ½ to ½; West Mary Ann, 3½ to ½; West Rayr, 13 to 13½; West Phenix, ½ to ½; Wheal Grevor, ½ to 3½; Wheal Agar, 13 to 13½; West Phenix, ½ to ½; West Kitty, 13 to 13½; West Phenix, ½ to ½; Wheal Grevor, ½ to 3½; West Phenix, ½ to ½; Wheal Rasset, 44 to 5; Wheal Basset, 4 to 4½; West Kitty, 13½; West Phenix, ½ to ½; Wheal Frances, which remain without much alteration. Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Wheal Freevor, 3 to 3½; Such Conductor West Frances, which remain without much alteration. Cook's Kitchen, Carn Brea, Whe

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. JOSEPH R. and W. P. BAINES, share-brokers, Queen's Chambers, Market-street (Sept. 27) write:—Not-withstanding the cheapness of money no marked effect was visible on values generally until to-day, when the Bank rate was reduced to 3 per cent., on which some firmness manifested itself, yet the on values generally until to-day, when the Bank rate was reduced to 3 per cent., on which some firmness manifested itself, yet the changes in prices of the leading stocks do not show any decided movement. No doubt the approach and the arrangement of the account which terminates to-day has had a restricting influence on new business, and business being curtailed doubtless values have lacked one element of buoyancy—foreign stocks are a little irregular, but with a favourable numerical balance in alterations. One or two stocks, which up to yesterday were slightly lower, have had their record reversed, and exhibit a fractional advance on the week. Egyptian Unified unchanged; Preference ½ higher, and Daira ½ lower. Quotations compared with Thursday last are in no instance more than ½ or ¼ changed either way. Mexican railway stocks have again come in for a hammering, prices being forced as low as 75 to 75½, from this, however, they have railied quick to-day to 77½ to 73½, or a fall (on balance) of 7½ since Thursday last. Concensus of opinion from reports of different papers appear to point to higher values being looked for. The various descriptions of miscellaneous shares have produced a very small aggregate of transactions, and the general balance of changes in quotations is adverse.

BANK shares, though still having a fair quota of the business passing, report number of dealings below average. Prices, too, have undergone very slight revision, the only movements chronicled being Manchester Joint-Stock ½ to ½ higher, and Consolidated ½ lower.

ISSURANCE.—Nothing done save two solitary markings in Lancashires. Globe Marine are ½, and Equitable Fire 1s, higher; Commercial Union 1, and Maritime ½ lower.

COAL, RENS, &C., AND MINING.—Hardly any transactions reported till yesterday and to-day, when a few lots of Bolekows, Ebbw Vales, and Palmer's Shipbuilding A changed hands. Prices again show an adverse smajority of changes.—Higher: Palmer's A. 1½; John Browns, ½ to 1; Cammells, ¼; and Tharsis Sulphur and Copper, ½; and

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- Mr. S. N. CHALLONER, stock and share NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Mr. S. N. CHALLONER, stock and share broker, Grey-street (Sept. 27), writes:—Barrow Steel shares are freely offered at last week's quotations without finding buyers. Bolckow Vaughan, 20l. paid, 19½ to 19½; ditto, 12l. paid, ½ lower, at 11 to 11½; C. Cammell and Co., ½ higher, at 68 to 68½; Palmer's A 1 higher, 29½ to 30, and B, ½, at 20½ are without change; Sir W. G. Armstrong-Mitchell, 1 higher, at 12l; Newcastle Chemicals lower, at 37s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.; Lawes are 5½ to 6½; Langdales, 3½; Consett Iron without change, at 23½; Earle's Shipbuilding, at 21½; Pelsall Coal, at 10½; Teesside Iron, pref., at 1½ to 2; West Cumberland Iron, at 8 to 8½; North-Eastern Bank, 6½ to 6½. Gas and Water shares are without change.

SCOTCH MINING AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES SHARE MARKETS.

STIRLING.—Mr. J. GRANT MACLEAN, stockbroker and ironbroker (Sept. 27), writes:—During the past week the markets have been dull, owing to the absence of business. The weather has been un favourable for harvest operations, but the Money Market is easier. There does not appear to be much increase of business expected

until after the present settlement (Oct. 12).

In shares of coal, iron, and steel companies the principal business has been in Marbellas, which touched 77s. 6d. on more favourable rumours regarding the lease, but are now easier; Clyde Coals, 68s. to 70s.; Llynvi and Tondu, 70s. to 70s.; Omos and Cleland have improved to 20s.

In shares of foreign copper and lead companies prices are steady. Shares in

the new company—Cloncurry—are already at 10s. to 20s. prem.; Tharsis, 6l. 11s. to 6l. 13s. The principal business has been is Arizonas, which have improved from 43s. 2d. to 49s. 6d. or the required capital being subscribed. Bratabergs, 52s. 8d. to 57s. 6d.; Corporation of South Australia, 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; Lake Superior, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Pierrefitte, 17s. 6d.; Sentein, 7s. 6d.; Souback and Catir Alan, 10s.; and Korke Feninsula (Preference), 14s.

In shares of home mines prices are a little better. Glasgow Caradons are, however, lower, shout 7s. 6d., as it appears they will now require to raise fresh capital. Everything is going on satisfactorily at Anderton, and the prospects are extremely good. Parties looking out for bona fide investments would do well to secure a few shares. Very favourable accounts are being received from D'Eresby Mountain, and should the price of lead improve, it would yield a good dividend. Collacombes are at 7s. 6d. to 10s.; Camborne Vean, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; Oambrian, 2s. 6d.; East Blue Hills, 4s. 3s.; East Devon Consols, 7s. 6d. 5s. 9d.; Frongoch, 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; Great Holway, 80s.; Gunnislake (Clitters), 35s. 9d.; Goginan, 5s. to 7s.; Gorsedd and Merllyn, 20s. to 30s.; Lomax, 5s.; Mounts Bay, 5s. to 7s.; North Blue Hills, 2s. 6d.; Old Shelpherds, 10s. 12s.; Roman Gravels, 7l. 1s. 3d.; Tamar, 10s. to 12s.; Trebartha Lemarne, 3s. 9d.; Tregontrees, 5s.; Tresaveans, 6s. to 8s.; Yatwith, 1s.; West Holway, 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; Wheal Hony, 7s. 6d.; and Wheal Lusky, 1s. 6d.

In shares of gold and silver mines there is no particular change to notice. Encouraging accounts are still being received of the Montana Mine. West African is stated to be turning out a great success under Commander Cameron's (the Chairman) management, and the Cankim Bamoo is also expected to turn out very rich. Akankoos are advs. to 6s.; Applonia, 20s. to 30s.; California, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.; Caliao Bis, 8s. 9d. to 11s. 3d.; Colom bian, 7s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Talao Bis, 8s. 9d. to 10s.; South African Syndicat

EDINBURGH,-Messrs, THOS. MILLER and SONS, stock and share EDINBURGH.—Messrs. THOS. MILLER and SONS, stock and share brokers, Princes-street (Sept. 26), write:—Scotch railways are firm in tone. Canadians have made a marked advance since last report. There have been extensive dealings in Arizona Copper, which rose sharply to-day on a satisfactory telegram from the managing director, at present in America. Since Wednesday last week Grand Trunk has risen from 17½ to 18½—the First Preference from 103½ to 105, the Second from 88½ to 91½, the Third from 42½ to 44½. Great Western from 13½ to 14½. Arizonas have advanced from 40s. 6d. to 48s., Marbellas from 63s. to 75s., Arniston Coal from 11 to 11½, and Lanark Oil from 95s. to 102s. 6d.

Original Correspondence.

BRATSBERG.

BRATSBERG.

SIR,—Your correspondent "English Miner" is evidently not a shareholder in this company, and the tone of his remarks evince a desire to depreciate its position. Having received from time to time the official reports, and also made enquiries, I am able to correct his mis-statements. Your correspondent says that the sales of copper ore for this year have at present reached about 7000l. On the contrary, the cargoes arrived and sold on account of the six months ending April 30 last have amounted to a considerably larger sum than above stated. He also remarks that "at the late meeting of shareholders, reported in the Mining Journal, the agent led us to expect a considerable outlay for machinery, steam vessels (sic.) &c., before any large or permanent profits could be made, and these may be a heavy drag upon the small cash capital of the company." I have referred to the Mining Journal, but can find nothing of the sort mentioned by your correspondent. But in the directors' report of December last they state "the necessary machinery for extended and more rapid operations and for increased returns have been delivered in Norway and paid for, and much of the preliminary dead work for its erection has been accomplished." Nothing was said of the company acquiring steam vessels, but only a steam vessel (or tug) with barges, at a total cost of 2000l. In the accounts for the year ending Oct. 31 last the credit balance (after paying for the machinery, &c.) was 15,500l., and the amount of the dividend for the previous year did not exceed 2500l. The winding engines and boring machinery are about to be set to work, so that they are on the eve of being in the position of making largely increased returns and profits. With the steamer and barges at their own command the shipments of ore will in future be made both later and sooner in the year, so that the returns will be realised more quickly.

Another writer in the Journal states that from what he can learn.

shipments of ore will in future be made both later and sooner in the year, so that the returns will be realised more quickly.

Another writer in the Journal states that from what he can learn, Captain Rutter—who lately inspected for large shareholders—"considers the mine capable of returning at present 150 tons per month of 20 per cent, ore, at an ordinary cost of about 1000l. a month. The late sales of ore are, of course, from the accumulations on the mine since October of last year." This is entirely incorrect.

Captain Rutter does not state what the mine is capable of doing, but he observes "the present output is about 150 tons per month of 20 per cent, copper ore, but this quantity will, doubtless, be increased as soon as the hauling machinery is completed." The late sales have averaged above 20 per cent, and are only the ores returned for the six months ending April last. The raisings since that date are now being shipped, and for the current six months the sales are confidently expected to exceed those made for the previous half-year.

As I have given a true statement of affairs, I trust my brother

As I have given a true statement of affairs, I trust my brother shareholders will be as satisfied as I am.

A SHAREHOLDER.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

ICELAND SULPHUR AND COPPER COMPANY MEETING.

7, Royal Bank-place, Royal Exchange-square
Glasgow, Aug. 24, 1883.
SIR,—Referring to your letters of the 7th and 9th inst., addressed
to me, and Messrs. McGrigor, Donald, and Co.'s letter to you of the
11th inst., I beg to say that in putting the question at the Iceland
Sulphur and Copper Company's meeting on the 3rd ult., regarding
Mr. W. G. S. Paterson, which you refer to, I was actuated simply by
a desire to obtain information, and had no intention to reflect on
Mr. Paterson's character.
I willingly retract any imputation that can be thought to arise

I willingly retract any imputation that can be thought to arise under the form of my question, if any such there be, and regret that anything I may have said should have been construed into an attack on him. an attack on him. ALEX. K. FRAME.

a attack on him. Yours truly,
(Signed)
C. E. Paterson, Esq., Edinburgh.

ROCK-BORING-SPEED OF DRIVAGE.-The progress made in the ROCK-BORING—SPEED OF DRIVAGE.—The progress made in the five days ended Sept. 22 with Col. Beaumont's boring-machine, which is at work in the new red sandstone under the Mersey in connection with the Mersey Tunnel Works was 24 yards. The best day's work was on Sept. 22, when 18 ft. was recorded. The total distance cut by the machine to that date was 281 yards.

DIAMOND MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA — FRENCH DIAMOND MINING COMPANY OF THE CAPE.—The report of the directors of this company for the year ended Dec. 31, which was submitted to the shareholders at the meeting in Paris, on May 30, was published in Kimberley on Sept. 1. The balance-sheet shows that, estimating the value of the claims at 286,2351. 12s. 9d., the company have a credit balance of 47,0081. 16s. 9d. The reef work has been carried on actively during the year. In 1881 there were 516,138 loads of reef removed from the four different blocks of claims which we possessed at that time; in 1882, no less than 908,243 loads of reef have been removed from the remaining two blocks of claims, or nearly double the quantity. Out of these 908,243 loads 492,068 have been hauled by the shaft also. In consequence of these important operations in the reef, the position of the company's two blocks has been greatly improved. According to statements of our chief engineer the angle of the reef on the south side of the mine, on which our claims are situated, is now of such a nature that reef dangers have been almost overcome; in fact, since the last general meeting, no reef slip has occurred on the south side. As regards the danger to which our blocks are exposed from other directions, our chief engineer did his best to prevent it by a system of tunnels and passes in connection with the shaft, and in case any reef fall occurs. The blocks might be gleaved within a comparatively short time. The in connection with the shaft, and in case any reef fall occurs our blocks might be cleared within a comparatively short time. The slips in the mine have occurred since this report was presented.

CARN CAMBORNE

TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Investors who seek a certain and handsome profit should buy all the shares they can get in this Mine at prices advertised.

But pay only on delivery of Transfer DULY CERTIFIED BY THE SECRETARY of the Company, or, what is better, the Certificate.

Buyers are complaining to us that they cannot obtain delivery of Shares bought at low prices. Those who purchase should insist on delivery.

Parties who sold Shares in this Mine at advertised prices (which they did not possess) have just had to pay £2 each to get them.

See latest report from Carn Camborne. It is almost an absolute certainty that this Mine will prove to be a second Dolcoath on further development.

We are not sellers of Carn Camborne Shares. If they are to be bought in the market we strongly advise investors

ENDEAN AND CO.,

STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET. LONDON, E.C.

Aleetings of Bublic Companies.

WHEAL GRENVILLE MINING COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at th offices of the company, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday Mr. R. W. GOOLD in the chair.

Mr. D. JULYAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

offices of the company, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday Mr. D. JULYAN (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said his first duty was a very painful one, and it was to announce to them, as had been announced in that room before that day, the death of Mr. R. C. Goodwin, who had for many years been a member of their committee, who gave assiduous attention to their business, and who was a genial kind man. They felt his loss very much. The committee did not propose to fill up his place that day. If they would be satisfied to leave it in the hands of the three who for the past 12 months had borne the burden of the work the committee would be pleased. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure now in turning their attention to the position of the Wheal Grenville. As regards the mine itself, underground and above, he had no great improvement to announce, and no very great alteration in is position or circumstances to speak about that day. They would all have discovered long ago that sufficient ground had been opened in all the levels in the Wheal Grenville. As regards the mine, and what it was likely to be. It had been stated that they were likely to meet towards their eastern ground, in which they had five levels going, with better ground than that which they had mot with to the west of their working. He could not say, so far as the facts were before him, that he had any vast hopes of such a circumstance taking place; but he might say that the view that their eastern ground would prove far, richer than their western, was found in the fact that during the last 16 weeks the tin brought out and sold had been brought out of the western part of the mine. He referred to that with a great deal of satisfaction, because he had been always of or the fure. but what they had only two levels going, and on which the shaft was probably about the same value as it was in other parts of the mine. He referred to that with a great deal of satisfaction, company of 1098. (?) It was teast that profit had been 735. 12s.—actually made during the past§quarter. Where had it come from? He thought he could show them. Their labour costs appeared to have been rather more per ton of tin; they had amounted to 33l. 10s., as against 29l. 18s. in the former year. But that increase was not an increase of labour absolutely, for charges came into that such as freight and carriage of coals. They had been importing coals lately, so that it was only the transfer of the item of coals to the item of labour. Merchants' bills, timber, iron, &c., had amounted to 6l. 1s. 8d. per ton of tin, and coal to 7l. 14s. 6d., and other charges to 2l. 10s. Altogether the charges had been 49l. 17s. per ton of tin sold, which compared very favourably indeed with the figures of any mine in Cornwall. They received 5l. ato for their tin, and they spent 49l. 17s. in order to get it, so that they were left with a profit of 6l. 2s. 11d. per ton of tin sold. As to how this was made he might inform them that in the first quarter of the present year they were paying 330l. a month for coal; in the second quarter the average per ton was 49fl. a month. During the last 16 weeks now under review the coal bill had been reduced to 23ll. 1ss. 10d. per month as against 40fl. in the the previous month. There was the bulk of their profit. There was one of the strongest arguments in support of the method they had now adopted of getting the coal. Twelve months ago they were buying coals of the merchants at Cornwall, but it by importing their own coal they could make such a awing as that they ought to continue the system. They were purchasing of merchants, and paid them 330l. to 40ll. a month to 1ll 1 the company of the strongest arguments in support of the method they had now adopted of getting the coal. Twelve months ago they were buying coals of the merchants at Cornwall, but it by importing their own coal they could make such a awing as that they ought to continue the system. They were purchasing of merchants, and pai

penses to what they were now he thought that through the coming quarter they would be able to see a still larger profit made than they had done in the past. The question would arise what were they going to do with their 1000% of balance. He was prepared to ask them to leave it where it was. (Hear.) He maintained they had asiled a little too close to the wind hitherto. The amount at the bankers would pay about 2s. in 14 dividend, but it was inconvenient to run their balance so close as they had previously done. He thought the property would stand better in the eyes of the public, and the shareholders would be better off to let it stand. He felts user that in aix months their property would be worth 20s. a share more if that was done. The directors paid a visit to the mine the other day, and it was then decided to wait awhite before increasing the stamping power. Some pneumatic stamps were at work on a neighbouring mine, and it would be well to wait and see results before increasing their own stamping power. He thought he might promise them on the next occasion when they met to divide something worth having, and he thought they would agree with him that their position since the last meeting had improved considerably. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts and the agent's report.—Mr. Bellingham seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

WEST GODOLPHIN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Union-court, Old Broad-street, on Thursday,
Mr. F. G. LANE in the chair.

Mr. F. G. LANE in the chair.

Mr. D. JULYAN (the secretary) read the notice calling the meeting, and the accounts were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption and reception of the statement of accounts, and the agents' report, and said he should be happy to hear any comments which any shareholders had to make.—Mr. J. W. Dork second the median.

nded the motion.

Mr. GOOLD said there was one expression in Capt. Hodge's report

ment of accounts, and the agents' report, and said he should be happy to hear any comments which any shareholders had to make.—Mr. J. W. Dork seconded the motion.

Mr. GOold said there was one expression in Capt. Hodge's report which he would call attention to. He noticed with surprise that in the last paragraph of his report Capt. Hodge used the expression—"I have all along recommended deeper working." Now, if Captain Hodge had recommended deeper working some three years ago when he first took over the mine he (Mr. Good) would have supported him in carrying out that deeper working. This expression of Capt. Hodge was somewhat of a reflection upon some one. He could only say, speaking for him that knowing Capt. Hodge as he did he should certainly have supported him in the deeper working if he had recommended it. This was the first time he had heard of Capt. Hodge recommending deeper working in the granite. Some few months ago the committee authorised Capt. Hodge going deeper, and his going deeper had developed something better, but he certainly was not willing that this expression in Capt. Hodge's report should go forthe as a reflection upon the committee. If Capt. Hodge wanted to go deeper why did he not bring it before the committee, and he (Mr. Good) would have given way, knowing that Capt. Hodge was thoroughly acquainted with the district, and it would be better to let him have his own way.

Mr. Bellingth and a should have been expended in sinking.

Mr. DORE expressed his concurrence with the remarks of Mr. Good. He thought Capt. Hodge seemed making quite a new departure this time from what he had stated before a heart of the deeper.

Mr. Good 1. I am not casting a reflection upon him for proposing this, for I believe Capt. Hodge is a conscientious man and would not recommend anything deeper they might get the same lode as in Great lode, but up to the present time he had not been in a position to recommend that the sinking should only have been in possession of the property three years next December. The mom

coold recommend ainking deeper until he was satisfied, by the driving of the levels, that the mine was worthy of it. (Hear, hear.) In the meantime, they had raised \$4 tons of tin, which had been sold for 503\$4, or an average of about 600, per ton, which was the highest price for the realized by any mine in Cornwall.

Mr. Dorr. At what cost?—The Charram aid they had spent 12,6000, and they had the result of that, and more than the result, not only in machinery, but in the development of the mine. What had Capt. Hodge proved? He had proved this:—The mine had been stoped 237 fathoms, whilst levels had been driven through 305 fms., and, judging from an usual castuations, that length of the control of the c

HENRIETT MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Tokenhouse-yard, on Tuesday,
Mr. FRANCIS ANDREWS in the chair.

Mr. WILLIAM A. ROSE (the secretary) read the notice convening he meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, before proposing the resolutions in terms of the notice convening the meeting, which the secretary has read, it may perhaps be well to say a few words by way of explanation. At the time this company was formed a prospectus was issued, which contained statements based upon the report of an experienced engineer, and the assurances of the vendor, offering considerable inducements to subscribers. And

the

ing,

it was explained to you at the special general meeting, held on June 27, that, it having been found that in all probability the inducements held out in this prostate could not be realised, the directors had entered into negociations with the vendor, who put an end to all discussion on the subject by authorising the directors to offer to purchase all the shares that might offer at their par value, the sellers to retain the dividends previously distributed. This honourable way of dealing with subscribers has been responded to in a great measure, and with one exception the remaining shareholders have expressed their willingness to surrender their shares on these terms, provided it be deemed necessary to wind up the company; and as it is the wish of the vendor that the company shall be dissolved, these shareholders will be dealt with if the resolution to wind up the company be duly passed.

Resolutions to wind up the company voluntarily, and appointing Mr. William A. Rose liquidator, were carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a vote of thanks, said he thought the shareholders who had already and who were about to receive back the amount of their subscriptions were exceedingly fortunate in having had for their vendor a gentleman who possessed the will as well as the power to adopt the honourable course Mr. Moffat had pursued; and he might here say that this feeling of satisfaction had been very generally expressed by shareholders towards Mr. Moffat, and they would be communicated to that gentleman.

The proceedings then terminated.

LA PLATA MINING COMPANY.

LA PLATA MINING COMPANY.

The first meeting of shareholders was held at St. Michael's Hall, George Yard, Lombard-street, yesterday, Mr. GRIFFITHS in the chair.

The SECREFABY read the notice convenient the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, snift; This is assored a new company being registered and formed within four amounts of the day of its being registered. On this occasion I think the same of a new company being registered. On this occasion I think the same of a new company being registered. On this occasion I think the same of a new company being the same of the part of of the

CARN BREA.—At the meeting on Thursday (Mr. W Teague in the chair), the costs for the past four months were 15,872*l*., and the receipts 12,804*l*. The latter amount included 12,662*l*. 13s., realised on ceipts 12,804*l*. The latter amount included 12,662*l*. 13s., realised on the sale of 241 tons 10 cwts. of tin. The loss on the four months' working was 3067*l*. 7s., and a call was made of 10s. a share. The Chairman said it was rather painful to go on paying calls in this way, but he was not without hope that things would take a favourable turn in Carn Brea. A letter from the lord's agent was read, saying Mr. Basset would contribute out of dues one quarter part of the cost of the erection of boring machinery—estimated at 800*l*.—be explore the eastern or Druid's part of the mine. Mr. Basset's contribution will begin as soon as the machinery is erected. Although the adventurers did not regard the offer as at all liberal, a vote of thanks to Mr. Basset was passed.

EAST UNY.—At the meeting on Monday (Mr. Teague in the chair) the accounts showed a loss on the four months' working of 3460l. 15s. 6d., and a total debit balance of 3885l. 15s. 4d. A call of time.

matters would fall back into their old level again. As smelting just now was not profitable, the manager at Leadville had taken the very wise course not to when the profitable they could adopt it later of . They could not, however, get this done under the old management. Mr. Richards advice when the smelting became profitable they could adopt it later of . They could not, however, get this done under the old management. Mr. Richards advice and the country of the coun

LEADHILLS SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.—
The 13th ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday
at the offices, Finsbury-circus (Mr. Peter Watson, the Managing
Director, in the chair (when a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share was
declared, payable on and after Oct. 11. The Chairman congratulated
the shareholders on the result of the past 12 months' working, taking
into consideration the low price of lead with which all lead-producing companies have had to contend. The returns from the mines
have been extremely satisfactory, they having been larger than in
any year since the company took possession. The smelting mills
have also done increased duty. A full report of the proceedings will
appear in next week's Mining Journal.

EAST WHEAL ROSE—It is reported there have just been some

EAST WHEAL ROSE.—It is reported there have just been some good discoveries made in Middleton's lode in the south ground, and from the indications it is expected still further important news will be forthcoming shortly. The agents say:—"So far as our workings have gone in this direction (south ground) the discoveries of lead have been greater than we anticipated. Everything appears to point to early and great improvement in the various ends, and the drainage of the mine to the bottom is only a work of a short space of time.

Mining Company The "Hardshins (LIMITED).

In 8400 Shares of 10s, each, about 3000 of which have already been applied for.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BELL BARKER, Esq., Westoe, South Shields,
THOMAS SHELDON, Esq., J.P., Corbridge,
*JOHN HARPER ROBINSON, Esq., Mining Engineer, Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
COLLINGWOOD F. JACKSON, Esq., Merchant, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Director of North Green Hurth Lead Mining Company

COLLINGWOOD F. JAUKSUN, ESq., Section, (Limited).

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Jun., Esq., Felling Shore, Gateshead.

W. C. ARNISON, Esq., Surgeon, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

* Will join the Board after allotment.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. HOYLE, SHIPLEY, and HOYLE, Burdon Buildings, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BANKERS—Messrs. HODGKIN, BARNETT, PEASE, and SPENCE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

AUDITORS—Messrs. MONKHOUSE, GODDARD, and CO., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BROKER—COLLINGWOOD F. CHARLETON, Esq., 14, Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SECRETARY—JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., St. Nicholas' Chambers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY-ST. NICHOLAS' CHAMBERS, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This is a mineral property comprising an area of 250 acres, situate at Tees-side, about 10 miles from Alston, in the county of Westmore-land, and is bounded on the north-east by the River Tees, and on the south by the rivulet called Troutbeck.

The mine is in close proximity to rich mines now being worked, and others which have been worked—Cross Fell, Cashwell, Calvert, Dozey, Lady Vein, Green Hurth, Nether Hearth, Tees-side, &c., and the Metal Band Mining Company (Limited) is at present profitably working a promising vein called Launcelot's vein, which, it is believed that at least 12 mineral veins traverse this sett. One of these called "Hardshins" has been worked fairly rich for lead ore in the upper strata; and another called Providence vein was formerly wrought very rich at a mine called Tees-side, and which vein, it is expected, traverses the "Hardshins" sett for a distance of 1000 yards and by Capt. Polglase, the present agent of Green Hurth Mine, may be seen at the office of the company is one wrought very rich at a mine called Tees-side, and which vein, it is expected, traverses the "Hardshins" sett for a distance of 1000 yards and the be addressed of by him until the expiration of two years after allotment, unless the directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if them ead is sue them, or part allotment, unless the directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if them ead is a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if them ead is a directors, other than the vendor, if them ead is a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a directors, other than the vendor, if the be a dire

machinery they possessed.

The strata or rock is the same as produced by the rich mine across the river, at Tees-side mine—the Tyne bottom limestone, Whetstone

to fins. from surface. This vein contains lead ore and nour-spar, but it is believed to be only a branch off the main vein. At this point there is, however, only about 3 ft. of sill or rock consisting of grey beds, &c., laying under the Tyne bottom limestone. About 30 fms. of new ground in this level have been driven with the intention of cutting Launcelot's vein.

The dues are very liberal, being 1-20th on a lease of 32 years, commencing Sept. 26, 1881.

A company is in course of formation in 8400 shares of 10s. each, with limited liability to work this mine commencing first by unwatering the shaft above named, and for which all the necessary machinery is on the mine, or in course of delivery.

VENDOR'S TERMS.

The vendor is to be paid his actual outlay and liabilities, amounting on June 8 last to about £660, and all actual outlay since that date up to the time the company takes possession; and on £1000 worth of lead ore being brought to bank he is to be alloted 2000 fully paid-up shares of 10s, each, but 1000 of such shares are not to be issued

J. Polglase, the present agent at the same mine.

By Mr. William Vipond, late agent to the Green Hurth Mine

the river, at Tees-side mine—the Tyne bottom limestone, Whetstone whins, &c., and is the same description of rock as the rich mines at Stone Croft are being wrought in.

It is proposed to reopen the works in this shaft, and for that purpose a powerful water-wheel is already erected, and a contract entered into for machinery to clear the mine of water. This will, it is expected, be accomplished before September next. The cost of this machinery is included in the amount to be paid to the vendor.

A shallow adit level about 100 fms. in length has been reopened, and men have been working lead ore from a small vein at about 6 fms. from surface. This vein contains lead ore and flour-spar, but it is believed to be only a branch off the main vein. At this point there is, however, only about 3 ft. of sill or rock consisting of grey beds, &c., laying under the Tyne bottom limestone. About 30 fms. of new ground in this level have been driven with the intention of extreme the surface of the contains and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive the deeper it goes, and the number of other veins, many of which have proved productive in the upper beds, it is of next such and interesting of proved and mines of the great proved in the sum of the providence (just across the river) worked so extremely rich in the whin still below the front across the river) worked so extremely rich in the whin still below the front across the river) worked so extremely rich in the whin still below the front

Extract from report on Hardshins Mine by Capt, James Polglase,

Jan. 6, 1882.

I can see that several veins, and the Providence vein also, are about the dressing floors; then most certainly sink a shaft, and apply the water-wheel now on the spot for that purpose. This is the most practical way of commencing operations, and will, I think, be attended with good results. The great thing is to begin right and work vigorously. I can scarcely think there can be two opinions about this account. begin right and work vigorously. I can scarcely think there can be two opinions about this property.

Extract from report of Joseph Fleming, foreman at Hardshins

Extract from report of Joseph Fielding, Avieting as American Mine, dated Aug. 3, 1883.

We have this week been engaged with millwrights, taking out a pump and putting in a silde-pipe in its piace, so that we can lower it down when reeded, also putting in timber to secure the pumps, and in doing this we saw some nieu lead ore in side of shaft. The wheel is keeping the water out with case, at four strokes per minute, and is lifting about 80 gallons in that time. We shall now very soon be able to clear out the shaft bottom of rubbish, and examine the vein in the old workings. in the old workings.

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Of the most approved German pattern and arrangement, or with Stamps and Frue Vanner Concentrators for low grade silver ores, light in lead. We have over 20 large German pat-tern mills at work on lead, zinc, or copper ores, and numerous Vanner mills on ores never before successfully concentrated.

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We have 80 Water Jacket Smelting Furnaces in use from 20 in. circular up to 54 in. by 60 in. for lead and silver smelting; and special High Jacket Furnaces for copper ores.

Engines of any size, plain slide valve, Corliss, compound Corliss, Boilers, all sizes. Leaching Mills, Hallidie Wire Rope Tramways. Comet Crushor, with capacity of 12 to 20 tons per hour. White, Howell. Bruckner, and Stetefeldt Roasting Furnaces, &c.

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BRITISH MINES.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDUNA.—Sept. 27: Shaft sinking is making excellent progress, and in the course of a few days we shall again proceed to examine the lode, when I hope to report a further valuable improvement, which will show that the deoper we get the more concentrated will the ore-bearing ground become. In the 66 cross-out we have intersected a joint or lode, and I shall be able to say more of it in my next. The rise out of the 112 east is in splendid bearing ground, and altogether I think our prospects are very good.

BEDFORD UNITED.—II. Tresise, Sept. 25: On the north lode the drivages are being continued by the side of the lode. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past.—M'Callum Shaft—Bridge Lode: The shaftmen are making fair progress in fixing pitwork, &c., and I hope by the end of the present week to see the whole job completed, and ready for sinking the shaft. In the 62 west we have passed thredugh a very promising lode for 20 fms. in length; it will average 3 ft. wide, composed of capel, nundic, and mixed with some rich black oxide of ore of excellent quality. I consider the lode west of shaft very promising indeed; and, in my opinion, our brightest and best prospects are in this direction. I am persuaded that in a lift or two sinking we shall find the lode very productive. In the 62 east we have driven through a very fine lode for 20 fms. in length, yielding copper ore throughout, and for 6 fms. in length it worth 104, per fathom, hand in the present end it is looking promising for further improvement. In the 42 east we have not taken down the lode; but I am hoping to find an improvement when it is. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is producing saving work for ore and mundle. Two stopes in the back of the level are worth respectively 104, per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is producing saving work for ore and mundle. Two stopes in the back of the level are worth respectively 102 for fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is pro

mine since my last report except the driving in the so from the color so well as it does to-day.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, R. Harris, H. Gripe, Sept. 28: The Pink lode in the 66 east end is from 1 ft. to 1½ ft. wide, and worth 54. to 64. per fathom. The Baldhu lode in the 54 west end is without much change; is producing low quality tinstuff. In the 42 east end it is worth 54. per fathom. The 20 east end is unproductive.

BRITISHISHLVER-LEAD.—J. L. M. Fraser, Sept. 21: Special Report: These mines are situated in one of the most highly mineralked districts in Wales, about 2 miles east of the London and North Western, Great Western, and Portmadoc railway stations at Blaenau and Diffwys, from whence a tramway passes through the property close to the dressing-floors, thus affording cheap and easy transit of ores from, and material to, the mines. The geological formation is nevery respect favourable for the production of large quantities of rich silver-lead. The Great Newborough or champion lode of the district traverses the property for nearly a mile in an easterly and westerly direction, showing in the eastern shaft a very rich lode of silver-lead and blende increasing in width and value as depth is obtained. The stope west of shaft is opening out a large run of silver-lead and blende gone down from surface, and numerous pits show the continuance of these rich runs of ore several hundred yards further west. The north or parallel lode is undeveloped, but as the rich stratum crosses the lodes there is no geological reason why it should not be as productive as the Great Newborough lode. An adit level has been driven a considerable distance in the eastern part of the mines and intersected the great north and south lode; this should be driven south to cut the east and west lodes, when the latter should be driven south to cut the east and west lodes, when the latter should be driven or are proved it will be advisable to erect machinery to dress 600 tons of orestuff monthly.

orestuff monthly.

BWLCH UNITED.—W. Northey, Sept. 27: I have just come up from underground. I am pleased to state that the lode in the 101 has a most favourable appearance for the production of lead ore much earlier than I first auticipated; the lode is about 21t, wide, 1 ft, of which is a strong mixture of lead and quarts

the iode is about 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is a strong mixture of lead and quartz a sample of which I enclose for your inspection.

CARN CAMBORNE.—W. C. Vivian, Sept. 28: In the 105 cross-cut, south from the engine-shaft, we are making steady progress towards the south lode, the proximity to which is indicated by an increase of water issuing from the forebreast of the drivage. In the 95, east of sump on the south lode, we are opening through a large lode, composed principally of chloride, and occasionally yielding rich samples of tin. This exploration has shown thus far very encouraging indications for good discoveries of tin at the 105, which is now so near to the intersection of the lode. In the rise in the back of the 95, west of sump, the lode continues to yield very good copper ore to the extent at present of 2 tons perfathom. In the 40, west of engine-shaft cross-out, on the north lode, we are cutting south through the lode, which is of great size, but the full width not yet ascertained, and is yielding strong yellow copper ore, whilst presenting appearances leading to the expectation of its being still richer at no distant point from the present operations.

cut the lode to the roowan.
stones of lead, but not enough to value. We shall in a rew any
the 35 west. All machinery working well.
COED-Y-FEDW AND PANTY-BUARTH.—Sept. 27: Pant-y-Buarth: In the

which augurs well for the 100 as soon as it is advanced sufficiently far to meet the same run of ore. In the 100 I am glad to say we have intersected a run of lead at or about the point I expected, and the yield promises to be abundant. We have now commenced driving west in the 112 from the bottom permanent level, and have already found lead, both sulphate and carbonate. We are clearing and laying down tramroad along the 112 north cross-cut. At Trevathom's string we have been raising a splendid pile of stuff, and the mine continues to open up in a highly satisfactory manner.

CREIGHOG.—H. Hotchkiss, Sept. 26: There is no change in the character of the ground in the 130 cross-cut, south of Meadowshaft. Fair progress is being made in the driving. The 110, west of said shaft upon the lode, is looking better than it did when I wrote you last. There is now a thin rib of steel ore in the roof of the end about 1ft. in length embedded in congenial lodestuff. In the owinze below the 60 is producing sawing stuff for the dressing-floors. All points going on regularly. Machinery in good working order, and ventilation good throughout the mine.

CWM DWYFOR AND BRYNARIAN.—J. Davles, Sept. 25: Brynarian: We are pushing on as hard as we can with the cross-cut from boundary shaft; the ground is hard.

D'ERESRY MOUNTAIN.—John Roberts. W. Sandce, Sept. 26: We have no

are pushing on as hard as we can with the cross-cut from boundary search, aground is hard.

D'ERESBY MOUNTAIN.—John Roberts, W. Sandoe, Sept. 26: We have no alteration to report in the stopes over the No. 5 intermediate since our report of last wask. There has been a large vugh similar to some we have had before, about which there is splendid lead. The lode is worth 3 tons of lead to the fm. The clearing of the No. 4 on the heading is still being pushed on. The south end of the old sump is looking very kindly indeed for lead. The lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth ½ ton of lead per fm. As we find this lead standing on the top of the sump we infer that they must have had much better lead in the deep point, and we expect, as we have heard, that this was stopped on account of the water, to find much better lead in the bottom. We cannot say as yet how far the roof is worked up towards the surface, but we know that it is worked a good way. This worked up towards the surface, but we know that it is worked a good way. This distance we shall ascertain for certain as soon as possible. We are making a road to get up there.

find much better lead in the bottom. We cannot say as yet now are not in worked a good way. This distance we shall ascertain for certain as soon as possible. We are making a road to got up there.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Isaac Richards, Sept. 27: Wheat Josiah: In the count-house shaft, sinking below|the 144, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding a little copper and mundle ore.—Wheat Emma, Inclined Shaft: In Ghandheld's rise, in the back of the 15' east, the lode maintains a good size, 4 ft. wide, and continues to yield 3 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of mundle per fathom.—New Shaft, New Bouth Lode: In the 205 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, of a promising character, and yields a little copper ore and 3 tons mundle per fathom.—Railway Shaft: In the 205 west, on the south part of the lode, the drivage is being continued by the side of the lode for more speedy progress. In Southcombe's winze, sinking below the 19), on the south part of the lode, the loe—part carrying 5 ft. wide—is composed of capel and quartz, with small quantities of copper and mundic ores. In the 160 west, on south part of lode, the lode has become more settled, and is 3 ft. wide—eapl and quartz, with peach, mundic, and a little copper or.—Watson's: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 10, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and yields some good saving work of copper and mundic ores. In the 100, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, good some good saving work of copper and mundic ores. The other points of operation throughout the mine are without important alteration since last report.

DEVON GREAT UNITED.—I. Richards, Sept. 27: In the 120, east of Willesford's shaft, the lode is improved; it is now 2½ ft. wide, yielding 2½ tons of copper ore, worth 10\text{\text{de}}, per fathom. Judging from the promising nature of the lode and the congenial ground in which it is embedded, with water issuing freely from the lode, another favourable indication, we have every reason to hope that the lumprovements at these points o

white that from the 40 to the 30 will probably occupy another month. From one of the stopes above the adit bevel another rise has just been commenced, so as to complete the shaft to that level so soon as possible; the rise is worth 54, per fathom. The other stope at work in the beak of the adit is worth 64, to 74, per fathom. EAST CARADON.—William George, John Kellow, Sept. 26; Setting Report: To drive the 150 fm. level east on the caunter by nine men with the boring-machine, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quarts and mundic, with good spots of ore intermixed. We are now clear of the elvan into favourable granite on either side of the lode, with more water issuing from the end. To drive the 130 cross-cut south by six men, at 74, per fathom; this is being urged on as rapidly as possible, with the full expectation of meeting with another lode in this direction. During the past month we have cleared the 70 fm. level and cross-cut to the south lode (about 13½ fms. south of Child's), on which we find a level has been driven 40 fms. with but little done either above or below, although throughout it looks very-promising, being in some places 2ft. wide, of mundic, peach, and good copper or. We have commonthine it up to the junction of granite and kills, where the other lodes were found to be productive. We have soft four pitches to eight men at 10s, and 13s, 4d, in 14.

EAST CRAYEN MOOR.—David Williams, Sept. 27: Setting Report: No. 1 stope, in back of the 54, west of new shaft, is in a lode 2 ft. wide, worth 19 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. No. 3 stope is in a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 19 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. So. 3 stope is in a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 19 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. So. 3 stope is in a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 19 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. So. 3 stope is in a lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 19 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. So. 3 stope is not lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 19 cwts, of lead ore per fathom. So. 3 stope is not lode 2½ ft. wide, worth 19 cwts, of lead ore per fathom is set from the

are yielding their usual supply of copies.

GODDARD 8 LEAD AND BLENDE.—R. H. Vivian, Sept. 27: The eastern addit continues to look well; lode chiefly composed of gossan, blende, and lead ores. There seems to be a lead-bearing part now coming down over the fore-creats, which I think will lead to good deposits of lead under this level, and in

breast, which I think will lead to good deposits or ago a quantities GOUDEVERE.—R. Knott, Sept. 26: The engine-shaft lode continues to present the same favourable indications as for some time past, the ground being easy; we have three men at this point, who are keeping the stamps supplied. I have two men removing ground, which will enable us to convey the stuff to stamps with greater dispatch, and as soon as this work is complete we shall forthwith commence preparations for the erection of an additional 12 heads of stamps; this, with the present character of the lode, will place the mine in a good position. The adit end east from Higher shaft is now being driven by four man, No change here to report.

good position. The adit end east from Higher shaft is now being driven by four men. No change here to report.

GORSEDD AND MERLLYN.—Sept. 27: We are driving the 70 east with all speed, and I am very pleased to say that the lode has much improved; is now yielding some good lead, and likely to still further improve.

GREAT HOLWAY.—W. T. Harris, Sept. 27: Roskell's Sist: The 95 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, easy for progress, and containing some nice stones of lead. Judging by present appearance the junction is now within a short distance. This level south maintains the same character as when last reported, and yielding stones of lead.—Office Shaft: The 60 cross-cut driving south some strong ing stones of lead.—Office Shaft: The 60 cross-cut driving south some strong veins of carbonate of lime are being met with, which is an encouraging feature, and a further change may be shortly expected; ground hard and difficult for progress.—Brammock Shaft: In the 60 cast the lode contains a slight mixture of lead and biende, not enough to value, but promising for improvement.—Level Engine-Shaft: In the 60 cast fair progress is being made. The lode contains some good blende and occasional stones of lead; character most encouraging. The stope in the roof of this level is yielding 15 certs, of lead and 1 ton of blende per fathom. In the 60 cast the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a rib of lead upon the south side 2 in. in width; fair progress is being made. No change in the cross-cut driving south.—Tribute: No. 1 pitch in the bock of this—the 60—continues as rich as ever, and producing fully 4½ tons of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. No. 2 pitch is worth 3½ tons of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. No. 5 pitch is worth 3½ tons of lead and 1½ ton of lead end 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 1½ to his of blende per fathom. No. 9 pitch is worth 15 cetts, of lead and 1½ ton of lead and 2 tons of blende per fathom. No. 9 pitch is worth 15 cetts, of lead and 1½ ton of lead end 1½ ton of blende per fathom. No. 9 blende per fathom. No. 9 blende per fathom. Dressing and surface work making usual progress. Have sold a parcel of blende at 4ℓ, per ton, and next week shall sell a good parcel of lead of usual quality.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—J. Ourils, Sept. 28: The 20 is extended west of Watson's engine-shaft 9 fathoms; lode 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, and from present appearances 1 am daily expecting a great improvement. In the 20 cast the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing line lead, but not much to value.

GREEN HUETH.—J. Polglass. Sept. 20: The 44 end, north of Swan shaft, is

to value.

GREEN HURTH.—J. Polglase, Sept. 20: The 44 end, north of Swan shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. No. 2 winze is holed to the 41 fm. level. No. 1 stope, south of No. 1 winze, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. No. 2 stope, south of No. 1 winze, is now worth 8 tons per fathom. No. 3 stope, north of No. 1 winze is worth 5 tons per fathom. The rise in the back of the 44, south of 8 wan shaft, is poor; it will soon be holed to the 35 fm. level. We have driven past the perpendicular of No. 2 vein in the east level, and about 2 fms, behind

the end a branch was intersected: this may be, and probably is, No. 2 vein. I have put the men to open on it to-day. The stope in the back of Standage level is worth about 6 tons per fathom. The rise in the back of the 30 presents no change. Dressing going on as usual.

GUNNISLAKE (CLITTERS).—J. C. Seccombe, C. W. Seccombe, Sept. 27: We are pleased to say the recent improvements at this mine continue, particularly the discovery made in the 188 east, which fully maintains its size, character, and value as last reported—35t, per fathom.

HARDSHINS.—Manager, Sept. 21: We are blasting out the vein and are getting very nice bouse at the shaft foot. If we once have a good breast before us we shall raise ore very fast. We are working at a disadvantage at present as had the shaft been sunk to bottom of the Jew Limestone we could have taken the vein out in headings much quicker. I consider this a good mining field in the Whin and Jew Limestone. There are numerous veins which are good and strong.

and the shaft been sunk to bottom of the Jew Limestone we could have taken the vein out in headings much quicker. I consider this a good mining field in the Whin and Jew Limestone. There are numerous veins which are good and strong.

HAREHOPE GILL.—G. Robson, Sept. 25: Since Sept. 8 two days work was lest wing to a local festival. No. 3 south has been driven 2 fathoms without presenting any change in any particular. No. 2 north has been driven 2 fathoms opened from No. 2 north, and driven 4 fathoms.

HEALEYFIELD.—J. Trelease, Sept. 21: The lode south of the foremost sump jis rather disordered at present, and not so good for the production of lead. There is no change in Oherry's end driving south on strings. We still have a large quantity of water coming out of the face of the end, which makes it troublesome for driving. Foster's sump, sinking below the Middle level, is now producing saving work. The other tribute and tutwork bargains are with a shaft, and still remains so, but we hope a few feet more sinking will bring us below this hard strata. We have got ut to a very large run in the Derwent a level. It has been totally closed for fathoms, and still no signs of getting to the end of it. We have this past fortnight gone through a vein and vein matter 6 or 7 fims, wide. In the leading part of the vein I have found stones of grey ore disseminated with white iron and splendid gossan.

HINGSTON DOWN.—Thomas Richards, Sept. 25: The 52 cross-cut towards a the No. 1 lode has been driven during the past week 5 ft.; the ground is of a congenial character, and good progress is now being made. The 40 cast has been driven during the past week 5 ft.; the ground is of a congenial character, and good progress is now being made, and the lode vielding good stones of veilow copper ore.

HOLWAY CONSOLS.—Sept. 27: Partridge Shaft: In the 95 north the ground appears less favourable for progress; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and lead; worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. The stope in the back of this level sou

making satisfactory progress. Dressing and surface work making usual progress. Shall seil a parcel of lead next week.

KILLIFIETH.—John Michell, Joseph Tamblyn, Sept. 27: Our shaftmen are getting on very well in clearing up the engine-shaft; expect to reach the bottom in another week. There is no alteration worthy any remark in the bottom in another week. There is no alteration worthy any remark in the bottom in another week. There is no alteration worthy any remark in the KTF HILL GREAT CONSOLS.—I. Richards, Sept. 27: In the tunnel level, the ground being rather more difficult for exploration, our progress is not quite so good as it has been; the distance driven during last week is I fm. 4f. Satisfactory progress is being made in easing and dividing the north shaft between the 7s and 8s, and the skip-road is completed.—North Shaft: In the 7s west the lot of 1s 4 fs. wide, of a very promising character, and yields good stones of iton throughout the mine.

LANGFORD.—T. Gregory, Sept. 27: There is no change to notice in the lode in the 20; it still produces good saving work for copper, lead, and silver ore, in the gossan similar to the box of ore sent you this week.

LOVELL—J. Frisk, Sept. 27: New North Lode: The lode in the 1s and it were allowed to the service of the control of the control

the 50, driving east and west on the course of the lode, there is no change to notice since last report.

NEW WESF CARADON.—N. Richards, Sept. 23: The main lode on which we are driving east of Hailett's cross-course at the 40 fm. level is slightly myroved. No other change to notice throughout the mine since my last. Next week I will send you a full report.

NORTH BLUE HILLES.—S. Bennetts, Sept. 25: The water is become so plentiful in the shaft that sinking without the aid of a lift is now quite impracticable, and the men are at present engaged in driving the 14 east of the shaft, as three has been only a few feet opened in this direction.

NORTH BUSY UNITED.—J. James, Sept. 27: The 22, east of Twinburrow's shaft, is now worth 52. per fathom; driving at 42. per fathom. The stope in the back of this level is of the same value; stoping at 30s, per fathom. Nothing new in any of the other bargains. We have more water at stamps, which will enable us to stamp more stuff, and increase our returns.

NORTH GREEN HURTH.—James Polglase, Sept. 20: No change in the veint in the deep adit level. We shall have to prepare something mechanical to improve the ventilation here. The men have holed the air-shaft to the rise in the south level, from deep adit, and will resume driving at once. Nothing new in the Hospital property. the Hospital property.
OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS.—Wm. Derry, H. Prin, Sept. 27:

OWEN VEAN AND TREGURTHA DOWNS.—Wm. Derry, H. Prin, Sept. 27: The lode in the west rod shaft is found to be the middle lode of the three worked by the old company; it is very large, and on the footwall especially very rich for tin. The north lode, which was more extensively stoped than either of the others, is still northward of this shaft, and will be reached by means of a cross-cut when the shaft is secured. The skip-road is completed in the stack shaft, on the south lode, to the 30, and the landing brace and everything at surface will be ready for winding by the end of this week. The new stamp engine-house will be ready for the machinery in about three weeks. Everything is progressing as well as could be wished.

PARYS.—T. Mitchell, Sept. 27: The 90 east and west of cross-cut looks more premising than last renoted.

PARYS.—T. Mitchell, Sept. 27: The 90 cast and west of cross-cut looks more promising than last reported.

PANDORA.—W H. Borlase, Sept. 27: We have sunk the winze in the bottom of the 13, on No. 2 cast and west lode, about 4 fts, and find the lode underlying more than we first anticipated; it is also increasing in size, and is producing fully 20 cwts, of lead and blende per fathom—a very pretty lode. The cross-cut at the 23 is showing stronger faces of carbonate of lime, and we are daily expecting to meet with the lode. No. 1 pitch, on Goddard's lode, at the 33, is not looking so well in the back of the stope. No. 2 pitch, in the bottom of the 23, is producing 2½ tons of lead and blende per fathom. No. 3 pitch, in the back of the 23, is worth 13 cwts. of lead per fathom. We are preparing to sink a winze in the bottom of the 33, west of engine-shaft, on No. 1 cast and west lode, and

hope to report a good lode next week. We have had a downfall of rain, which has nartly replenished our pools. Dressing and winding is being pushed as fast

hope to report the probability replenished our pools. Dressing and winding is being pushed as fast as possible.

PENNANT.—Sept. 27: In the north shaft progress is satisfactory, and we shall not be long before we are in good ground in the bottom levels. The trial shaft west I shall push down with all possible speed, for it will not only ventilate the workings, but open up a very productive stretch of mineral ground. Dressing is making good progress.

PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, J. Goyne, Sept. 26: The lode in the 80 west end continues much the same as when last reported on—producing some little tinstuff not of much value. The 70 east end is worth 61, per fathom, and the 60 east end 64, per fathom. In the 69 cross-cut north no further lode has been met with since passing the one noticed last week. On the Baldhu lode the 42 west end looks somewhat more promising, but as yet not sufficient to value.

POLROSE.—W. Bennetts, Sept. 26: There is no change to notice in the lode in the western end of the shatt, but in the eastern end it has lately been opening out larger, and we now find a horse of killas in the lode, which is consequently rather disordered for the time. though its general character is unaltered, containing a little tin and a great quantity of mundic. As this horse wears out and the lode becomes more compact again, I expect it will become more productive for tin.

PRINCE OF WALES.—S. Roberts, Sept. 25: In each of our drivages the men are driving by the lode, which in place, as far as can be seen, looks well. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are without change since last week.

PWLIMELLIN.—J. Woolcock, Sept. 26: Since my last the ore has very much

wears out and the lode becomes more compact again, I expect it will become more productive for tin.

PRINCE OF WALES.—S. Roberts, Sept. 25: In each of our drivages the mean are driving by the lode, which in place, as far as can be seen, looks well. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are without change since last are driving by the lode, which in place, as far as can be seen, looks well. The stopes and tribute pitches throughout the mine are without change since last well are the local proved. We have now many tons of ore on surface; in fact, we must have it removed to the floors. Our driving is now so far extended that we have room for six additional ment or tribute work.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Atthur Waters and Son, Sept. 27: There is no change in the lead-producing points throughout the mine worthy of remark since the disability of the lead-producing points throughout the mine worthy of remark since the disability of the lead-producing points throughout the mine worthy of remark since the disability of the lead-producing points throughout the mine worthy of remark since the disability of the lead-producing points throughout the mine worthy of remark since the disability of the load produces on what all speed. Taking into account the state of the sin, good progress is being made. The part of lode carried is of a promising character, and produces some rich copper ore. The machinery is working well.

RUSSELL UNITED.—J. Bray, Sept. 27: Last Saturday being our pay and setting, 11st Stephens' segime-shaft to sink by mine men, for 10 fathoms, at well and the sink pay the men, for 10 fathoms, at well and the sill shade the si

mising to improve. The 58 end west is in easy ground, and the lode worth \$\frac{3}{2}\$, per fathom. The 78 end, east of the cross-course, is worth 25\frac{5}{2}, per fathom. The 33 end west is worth \$\frac{3}{2}\$, per fathom. Good progress is being made in the 93 cross-cut driving south. —H. James, J. Mitchell, Sept. 27: We have not taken down much of the lode in the 130 end east this week; have been driving by the side of the lode. So far as we have seen of it it maintains the same value as reported last week—2 tons silver-lead ore per fathom. We are making good progress in the driving of the western endfol this level, and the lode looks more kindly for lead. The ore ground in the level above is still in advance of this end. In the 110 east the men are still stripping down the lode in the side a little back from the end, where there is a good mixture of lead and copper ores; worth of the former 15 cwts. per fathom, and the latter 10 cwts. per fathom, where the some summary of the stopes maintain the same value as reported last week. The tribute work, and have been obliged to work the engine to assist in crushing; but have now a good supply for all purposes.

SOUTH DEVON UNITED.—W.4 Hooper, Sept. 27: The lode in the 110, east of Brook engine-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, worth 10\frac{1}{2}, per fathom. There is no particular change in the appearance of the above since reported on. The stopes in the back of this level are worth respectively—No. 1, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and No. 2, 10\frac{1}{2}\$, per fm. The lode in the 100, east of Brook engine-shaft, is \$\frac{1}{2}\$, without any important change, still producing good stones of copper ore. The stope in the back of this level are worth respectively—No. 1, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$, the wide, worth 9\frac{1}{2}\$, per fm. The ground in the 100, east of Brook engine-shaft, is \$\frac{1}{2}\$, the wide, worth 9\frac{1}{2}\$, per fm. The ground in the course of shifting the stope in the back of this level is worth 10\frac{1}{2}\$

lode, or part carrying in the 70, west of old sump-shaft, is producing capel, spar, and stones of copper ore.

SOUTH PENSTRUTHAL.—3. Davey, Sept. 27: Fiat-rod Shaft: The lode in the 150 is cut through, which we find to be from 8 to 10 ft. wide, composed of quartz, chlorite, fluor-spar, mundic, and copper ore intermixed; a well-defined lode. We have commenced to open east and west on its course.

SOUTH TOLOARNE.—Thomas Angove, Samuel Arthur, Richard Wren, Sept. 25: The lode in the 50 west is large, and worth 102, per fathom. In the 70 end east the lode is large, and worth 64, per fathom. In the 63 end east the lode is large, and the ground broken and irregular at present. We are stoping the flat lode at this level, which is 6 ft. wide, and worth 74. per fathom. In the north crosscut, at the 60, we have intersected a lode 4 ft. wide, producing tinstone of fair value, which we will report more fully in our next. The 50 end east, on flat lode, is producing low quality tinstone. The flat lode in the said level is worth from 104 to 124, per fathorm. Taylor's stopes are worth 404, per fathorm. Copper ore pritches looking much the same. We purpose sampling about 40 tons at the next western sampling.

estern sampling.

TANKERVILLE GREAT CONSOLS.—Arthur Waters and Son, Sept. 27: No. TABLE VILLE GREAT CONSIDER.

A the date of the mines since the date of out general report now in your hands. We shall be prepared on the day of the meeting, Wednesday next, to report fully on all points under development.

TREGEMBO.—E. Chegwin, Sept. 26: I have suspended driving the adit end

east for the present, have placed the men to rise against the new eastern shaft, which is about 5 fms. to hole. In Pinnick's shaft sinking below the adit level the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In the 16, east of cross-cut, the lode is 25 ft. wide, worth 14l per fathom. In the 16, west of cross-cut, the lode is 37 ft. wide, worth 14l per fathom. In the 16, west of cross-cut, the lode is 38 ft. wide, worth 14l per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 16 west the lode is 375 ft. wide, worth 15l. per fathom. All machinery is working well. The next parcel of tin will be ready next Tuesday week.

lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 15f. per fathom. All machinery is working well. The next parcel of tin will be ready next Tuesday week.

TRESAVEAN.—Prisk and Edwards, Sept. 24: Engine-Shaft: We are making fair progress here in preparing to drop, and by the end of the week hope to send the drop-lift to the 126 below adit, which will be 150 fathoms from surface.—Williams' Shaft: We have completed the clearing of the 75 eastward, and have put two men to work in the back of the level for copper and tin, where the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and has a promising appearance. We are not in a position to give its value, as the men have only a day or two commenced working on ft. The clearing and securing the 100 is now complete, and the men are put to work on copper in the back of the level east of shaft; the lodes will all produce copper and tin, and in our next we shall be in a position to give you their respective values. The lode in the 160 on the south part is 4½ wide, producing copper throughout; a very fine looking lode, and, judging from its appearance, we have every reason to believe we are approaching a course of ore of great value.—Old East Shaft: We have in the past week made some explorations near this shaft, and discovered the point where the main lode diverged from the course; the level is driven on which to some extent proves our former reports, in which we say the main lode is standing intact for 130 fms. In length in this part of the mine, and we recommend a cross-cut to be driven south at an early date for the purpose of intersecting the lode referred to. The tribute pitches throughout the mine again improved, and the quality of the tinstone is generally better. The sampling and dressing for the next parcel of this is going on fairly well, and a parcel of copper is being got ready to be

sampled. The 90-in. engine and all other machinery are in good condition, and

sampled. The 90-in. engine and all other machinery are in good condition, and we king well.

TREVAUNANCE UNITED. — Wm. Vivian, Sept. 27: In the 55 cross-cut driving south of middle shaft we have intersected Davies' lode. We have cut into the lode about 2 ft. So far as seen it is very rich for copper ore. We have not cut through the lode as yet. This lode has made rich bunches of copper in the adjoining mines, which have been followed by rich courses of tin. We have not cut through the lode as yet. This lode has made rich bunches of copper in the adjoining mines, which have been followed by rich courses of tin. We have at the present time in West Kitty rich patches of copper in the midst of our best courses of tin, which is characteristic of the rich tin lodes of this district.

WEST CARADON.—N. Richards, Sept. 26: The middle stope in the back of the adit level, on Gilpin's lode, has slightly improved, an appears to be nearing the shoot of ore in the bottom stope. No other change to notice throughout the mine since last reported on. Next week a full report shall be sent you.

WEST CRAVEN MOOR.—D. Williams, Sept. 27: In the 37 fm. level east of new east shaft the lode is 2 ft. wide, chiefly composed of limespar, sulphate of barytes, and a good mixture of lead ore, worth 12 cwts. per fathom. A stope in back of the level in a lode 2 ft. wide, yielding on an average 10 cwts. of ore per fathom, reset for the month at 90s. per ton of dressed ore. A stope in back of the 10 fm. level, east of new west shaft, in a lode 1½ ft. wide, and producing 10 cwts. of lead ore per fathom, wrought at 90s. per ton of dressed ore. We have a parcel of ore at the mill ready for smelting.

WEST CREBOR.—J. Andrews, Sept. 26: The lode in the 76 east continues about 4 ft. wide, and yields a little copper ore and mundic, but as yet of little or no value. In the 75 west we are driving by the side of the lode. We are also driving by the side of the lode we are also driving by the side of the lode we are also driving by the side of the lode. We

it in the early part of next week.

WEST GOXAMENA—X. Richards, Sept. 28: The main lode in the adit level, west of shaft, is about the same as for some time past; a large and kindly look-ding the state of shaft, is about the same as for some time past; a large and kindly look-din the midway level driving east of main cross-course amproving and will in the midway level driving east of main cross-course amproving and will now yield from ½ to 1 ton of good copper ore per fathom, and is likely to further improve.

WEST HOLWAY.—Sept. 27: By a thorough inspection of this mine I find the same fauctuations in the prospects and yield have occurred as in other price now obtainable for lead ore, are matters of material importance in the development of properties exhibiting such encouraging prospects as seen in looking through the extensive exploration made in this particular mine. For some months past the produce of lead has been much reduced from causes regularly appearing in the published reports; but just now there is great cause looked upon with particular interest, there being undoubted evidence that before long some very important discoveries will be made. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 140 yard level; the lode in the bottom is of great strength, principally carbonate of lime charged with good deposits of lead ore. A new engine, portable, has been placed in the 135 level for pumping the water to surface, spect sevidently favour such a procedure. The 140 level has been driven eat on course of the lode 25 yards, meeting with lead in variable quantities for most of the distance; the present to robbers by resents a bold appearance, and recommends a further trial. West this level has been driven 32 yards, and fair provipieding good deposits of lead; an early improvement is looked for from the fact that some splendid runs of lead have been proved in the level above, and must now be within a short distance to the present faving. A winze has also been sunk 3 yards below this level near the shaft with the caccuraging results

WEST POLDREEN.—Win. Vivian, Sept. 27: The flat lode driving west at the 40 fm. level continues to yield rich stones of tin. I consider this to be the West Kitky lode. We are making good progress in sinking the new engine shaft.

WEST VOR.—S. Harris, Sept. 27: I am pleased to teil you that the lode in the adit level, driving east of the cross cut, is producing a little more tin than when I last reported; it continues fully 5 ft. wide, and of a most congenial nature for the production of tin in every way as good as could be expected at the depth.

WEST WHEAL TOLGUS.—John Gilbert, Sept. 27: Richards' Shaft: The lode in the 105, driving west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding a good deal of mundle and some stones of copper ore. It is also better defined, more porous, and presenting a better appearance than for some time past. There has been very little done in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 105, as these men have been engaged for the past week in bringing forth a stope to unwater the pitches that are working in the bottom of this level. In the 35, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft, wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, and still elttinghout a very large stream of water. The stope in the bottom of the 105, west of winze, is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. C. Trevena, Sept. 24: Setting Report: Weston's engine-shaftmen have been employed this month repairing the shaft where damaged by the late accident. They will now again resume clearing up the bottom of the shaft. The new shaft is sinking below the 100, by nine men, at 15t. per fathom, and fair progress is being made. The 225 is driving east of shaft, by nine men and machine, at 15t. per fathom, where the lode is worth for tin 40t. per fm., with no north or south wall seen. We are urging this forward towards the cross-course hoping to cut down the large stream of water now coming through the level above, which interferes with the working of our stopes. The 215 is driving east of

WHEAL COATES.—Wm. Vivian, Sept. 27: We are now altering our pitwork, and this will delay farther operations for some little time. The water has been greatly increasing, rendering this alteration imperative.

WHEAL OREBOR.—H. Phillips, P. D. Holman, Sept. 25: There is no change in the 144 east or west since reported. The lode in the winze sinking below the 132, west of shaft, will yield fallly 4 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The lode in the 132 driving east of No. 2 winze will yield 14 tons of good quality copper ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. No. 1 stope in back of this level will yield 10 tons of the same class ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. No. 2 will yield 9 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 120, west of winze, will yield 3 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the back of the 108 will yield 2 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the back of the 48 will yield 2 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the back of the 48 will yield 2 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the back of the 48 will yield 2 tons of ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. The stope in the back of the 48 will yield 2 tons of ore and 2 tons of ore and

WHEAL HONY AND TRELAWNY.—W. Derry, J. Pearce, H. Lanyon, Sept. 28: Since the last report the cross-cut or slide in the 78 has been intersected, and is now being driven north of it in very congonial killas. Or and several to the property of the completed of which will thoroughly ventilate these levels and enable us to begin stoping extensively. The water has so increased in Lewis's shaft through the born that the Tangap pump cannot cope with it; the ends must therefore the completed of which will thoroughly ventilate these levels and enable us to begin stoping extensively. The water has so increased in Lewis's shaft through the later sint that the Tangap pump cannot cope with it; the ends must therefore the complete of the complete of the water of the complete of the compl

From Mr. JOHN B. REYNOLDS .- There can be no doubt that a little

From Mr. John B. Reynolds.—There can be no doubt that a little more business has been doing this week, and there is almost an anxiety shown on the part of some investors to buy mining shares. This is owing to the satisfactory state of the tin market and the rise in the standards, but it will be well to look further shead for any justification at present to invest money. It certainly is a curious coincidence that whilst large discoveries are announced from abroad the price of tin should be steadily moving up. These gratuitous assertions of increased production from persons who appear to have, as a rule, questionable information, to say the least, are naturally regarded with some little doubt; but it will be the safer plan for a capitalist to take for granted that the production will really increase, though it would be very unwise for him to leave out of consideration a fact which is beyond question—that the consumption must be very much greater than in the past.

There are many indications that this fact is operating on the minds of smelters very powerfully, or why is it that they are so extremely auxious to buy tin? This anxiety is not of recent growth, but it has been evident for some time past, and it is only fair to judge the opinions of men by their actions, and also to assume that the smelters know what they are about. Again, it must, we think, be admitted that the prospects of trade are of an exceptionally encouraging obsrater. If not, how can we account for the high prices of railway stocks and the extracrdinary traffic returns reported from week to week? People say there is a general want of confidence; yet there certainly does not appear to be any evidence of it. On the contrary, the evidence is in the other direction.

True, business on the Stock Exchange markets has recently been very limited, and speculators have, it would seem, for a time withdrawn from that arena. It will be seen, however, that their withdrawal has been but temporary, and that another speculative mania will set in. As we intimated

GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webb and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, has been:—Buenos Ayres, New (Limited), 10; Brighton and Hove, 33½; Continental Union (Limited), Original, 28½ to 25½; ditto, New, 69 and 72, 19½ to 20; ditto, 7 per cent. Preference, 25½; Commercial Consolidated, 244; European, New (Limited), 13½; Gas Light and Coke, A. Ordinary, 193½ to 194½; ditto, H.7 per cent. Max., 143 to 144; ditto, I, 1) per cent. Preference, 215½ to 216; ditto, 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, 103½ to 104½; ditto, 6 per cent. ditto, 148½ to 149; Imperial Continental, 223 to 231; Monte Video (Limited), 15 to 15½; Oriental, (Limited), 7½; ditto, New, 6½ to 65½; Para (Limited), 55½; Rie de Janeiro (Limited), 7½; ditto, New, 6½ to 65½; Para (Limited), 55½; Rie de Janeiro (Limited), 24½ to 25½; South Metropolitan, A, 252½ to 253½; ditto, B. 217 to 219. Gas stocks steady, without much change. INSURANCE SHARES have, according to this evening's report of Messrs. W. L. Webs and Co., of the Stock Exchange and Finch-lane, been dealt in as follows:—Commercial Union, 17½ to 18, x. d.; City of London Fire (Limited), ½½ to ½; Employers Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited), 2½ to 2½; Fire Insurance Association, (Limited), 1½½; Indemnity Marine, 15½; Law Life, 15½ to 16; London and Provincial Fire (Limited), ½ to ½; London, 55 to 55½; Marine (Limited), 2½ to 26½; Merchant Marine, ½; North British and Mercantile, New Scrip, certificates issued at 15 prem., 9½, paid, 10; ditto, 25½ to 26; Ocean Marine, 5½; Rock Life, 8½; Thames and Mersey Marine (Limited), 10½. Insurances flat, especially Commercial Union and Royal Exchange.

TRAMWAYS.—The closing prices of this evening, as quoted by Mr. W. Abbott, of the course of the Journal. GAS SHARES.—The principal business in these shares, according

RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS .- Referring to the course of RAILWAY AND GENERAL MARKETS.—Referring to the course of business done to-day during official hours (11 to 3) Mr. Ferdinand R. Kirk, Birchinlane, writes:—Opening: Yesterday Mexican Railway Ordinary railled 61, to 81. This morning the price is over 82. All American stocks are higher. Atlantic First Mortgage are 49½ to 50; the Thirds being 6½. It is worth noting that last month, when the Firsts fell to 39, the Thirds were never below 5½ to 6, so as yet have had little or no rise. Eries are 32½ to 32½, and Readings 27. Trunks are again good, the Ordinary being 19½, Second Preference 92.9, and Thirds 46½. Mining shares have a much better tendency. Home Mines Trust, ½ to ½; Old Shepherds, ½ to 3½; Bratsberg, 2½ to 2½; Organos, ½ to 5½; Othontales, 68. to 7s.; Colombian Hydraulic, 58. to 7s.; East Wheal Rose, ½ to 5½; Orlandes, 58. to 7s.; Colombian Hydraulic, 58. to 7s.; East Wheal Rose, ½ to ½; Orlandes, 12s. to 14s.; Wheal Crebor, 2½ to 3. Many of the Electric Light shares are now becoming unsalcable.—Closing; On strong buying Mexican Ordinary have been over 34, and though lower now, are still over 83. A large business has been done in Trunks at higher prices, and "bears" are now hastening to buy back. The Ordinary have advanced 13½, the Seconds 2½, and the Thirds 2. Western of Canada have not responded as yet in proportion.

RUSSELL UNITED.—We are requested to state that these mines (late Wheal Russell) is a distinct property from the Russell Copper Mine (late South Wheal Crebor).

THE METAL TRADE.

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The Mining Market: Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 28, 1883.

	M	ETAI	MARKET-LONDON, SEPT. 28, 1883.
	s. d. &	s. d.	TIN. £ s.
Pig, GMB, f.o.b., Clyde 2	6 7-	-	English, ingot, f.o.b 98 0 0
. Scotch, all No. 1 2	7 3-	-	bars 99 0 0
Bars Welsh, f.o.b. Wales 5	7 6-	100/00	refined100 0 0
in London. 5	17 6-	_	Australian 95 5 0
Stafford., . 7	2 6- 7	5 0	Banca nom.
in Tyne or Tees 5	15 0- 5	17 6	Straits 95 5 0
. Swedish, London 9	10 0- 9	15 0	COPPER.
Rails, Weish, at works 5		Tenan .	Tough cake and ingot. 66 0 0 - 67 0 0
Sheets, Staff., in London 8	5 0- 8	10 0	Best selected 68 10 0 - 69 0 0
Plates, ship, in London . 8	10 0- 8	15 0	Sheets and sheathing. 73 0 0- 75 0 0
Hoops, Staff., 7	0 0- 7	5 0	Flat Bottoms 76 0 0- 78 0 0
Nail rods, Staff., in Lon. 6	15 0- 7	0 0	Wallaroo 68 10 0
STEEL.			Burra, or P.C.C 68 0 0
English spring 12	0 0-18	0 0	Other brands nom, 65 10 0- 66 10 0
cast30	0 0-45	0 0	Chili bars, g.o.b, 63 0 0
Bwedish, keg15		_	QUICKSILVER.
fag. ham15	10 0-	-	Flasks, 75 lbs., war 5 7 6
Rails at works 4	10 0- 4	15 0	PHOSPHOR BRONZE.
Light, at works 6	5 0-	-	Alloys I., II., and IV £114 0 0
LEAD.			VI and VII 125 0 0
English, pig, common12	7 6-12	12 6	XI., Duro A, Duro B 113 0 0
. L.B12	15 0-13	0 0	
W.B13	0 0-13	5 0	BRASS.
sheet and bar13	7 6-	_	Wire 634d
pipe13		-	Tubes 9
red16	0 0-	and the last	Sheets 71/4 -
white18		0 0	Yel. met. sheath. & sheets 515/16-61/4 d
patent shot15		_	TIN-PLATES.* per box.
Spanish12	5 0-12	6 2	Charcoal, 1st quality 1 10-1 20
NICKEL.			2nd quality 0 19 6- 1 0 0
Metal per cwt		-	Coke, 1st quality 0 17 0- 0 17 6
Ore 10 percent, per ton.		_	2nd quality 0 16 0- 0 17 0
SPELTER.			Black per ton 15 10 0
Silesian, ordinary brands15	7 6-15	5 10 0	
. special brands, 15	12 6-18	15 0	at Liverpool
English Swanses15	12 6-	_	Black Taggers, 450 of 30 0 0-
Sheet sinc19	0 0-	_	14 × 10 30 0 0
			k less for ordinary : 10s, perton less for

At the works, is, to is, 6d, per box less for ordinary; 10s, per ton less for Canada; IX 6s, per box more than IC quoted above, and add 6s, for each X. Terne-plates 2s, per box below tin-plates of similar brands.

REMARKS.—The changes that have been made in metals during the past week have mostly been unimportant, some metals having alightly advanced in value, and others have receded. On the whole, the speculative symptoms are not very strong; nevertless, with a fair business doing for consumption, a moderate harvest, and more particularly cheap money and low prices, there are causes for believing that, sooner or later, a revival, possibly of a very marked character, will ensue. At the same time, the recovery at present is not very marked in any branch of the trade, while in some metals, and for certain markets, there is still a manifest durines prevailing. Some persons connect activity in trade with buoyant marked, while in some metals, at the same time, there is a fair business doing for the regular requirements of the trade, while in those metals apeculation seems to be almost at a standatill, and this arises from adverse features, which deter speculators from coming into the market, the chief of which being excessive production. On the other hand, a very common feature in the markets is to find the existence of rampant speculation when it arising frombyerators invariably anticipating a demand rather than activity from what is really doing. The two prominent features, however, which should bring about a resuscitation are—First, the very low prices of nearly all metals; and, secondly, the cheapness of money. Both these features have the same tendency upon trade—they augment consumption, stimulate enterprise in every direction, and invariably encourage speculation as well.

This is a sufficient cause to indicate a return to their most; but how long it would be a sufficient cause to indicate a return to their weeks. In any case there is much to encourage business, to increase the number of transactions, and to remove the lengthened depression. It is not so much depression in the demand as depression in prices that is now so loudly complained of, and unfortunately the prospects of better prices are not very bright. The on REMARKS.—The changes that have been made in metals during the past week have mostly been unimportant, some metals having slightly advanced in value, and others have receded. On the whole,

tion in their quotations.

Inon.—The demand for manufactured keeps quiet, and prices on the whole steady; but from the uncertainty of how the wages dispute may be adjusted, and not from any extra business being trans-

acted. In nearly all parts complaints abound of a scarcity of orders, and consequently the market is in anything but a satisfactory state. With regard to the wages question there seems to be a diversity of opinion amongst the employed. In Yorkshire some of the men hold out for fully 15 per cent. Advance; but in other parts the workpeople appear to approve of keeping to the sliding-scale system, and if necessary of resorting to arbitration to adjust any little difference which may arise, but others wish to abolish altogether the sliding-scale. The shipbuilding trade keeps active, with the exception of at Sunderland, where strike difficulties are said to interfere with the trade. With regard to the raw material, business during the last day or two has been rather better, and the advices from Glasgow report rather higher prices, which may in some measure be attributed to the reduction which was effected in the Bank rate yesterday morning, but more particularly upon the firmness of the price of coal and the agitation in the labour market.

It is thought not unlikely that if these two features continue there may be a much larger speculative business transacted than has recently been carried through. This may also tend to lessen the production, which would produce a very beneficial Influence upon the market at the present time, as excessive production is the most detrimental feature in the market, and has been so for some long time past. Makers' quotations are somewhat lower; but the general demand is on the whole satisfactory which helps to inplant more tone and increased confidence. The following advices from the several centres of production and manufacture give the true state of the market at the present time. The quietude which reigned over the Glasgow warrant market last week continued last Monday, and the price kept steady at about 48s. to 48s. 1½d.; to un Tuesday there was more animation, and a good business was done up to 48s. 3½d. cash, while on Wednesday the market was firm and a very fair number of transa

of transactions were carried through, there being buyers at the close at 45s. 3d. Yesterday again there was a moderate business doing and prices slightly stiffened, the quotation being 45s. 45d. to 45s. 6d., and the closing figure this afternoon is 45s. 7d. per ton.

The shipments last week were good, amounting to 14,338 tons; against 12,933 tons for the same week of last year, being an increase of 1405 tons, and which makes the total shipments for the whole of this year 439,376 tons, against 470,125 tons for the same time of last year, and 425,417 tons for the similar period of 1831. The number of furnaces in blast remain at 115, but the public stock has been further increased by 1215 tons, and now amounts to 537,275 tons. The imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron into Grangemouth last week were 4610 tons, and which leaves a total increase for the whole of this year compared with last of 26,901 tons. The Middlesbrough market remains very inanimate, business in all descriptions being restricted. Shipments, however, are good, which leaves a total increase for the whole of this year compared with last of 26,901 tons. The Middlesbrough market remains very inanimate, business in all descriptions being restricted. Shipments, however, are good, which gives a great deal of strength to quotations, the exports last week being 22,795 tons. The stock in Mesers. Connal and Co.'s stores shows a reduction of 511 tons, and now amounts to 69,563. With regard to prices the present quotation is 39s. to 39s. 64. for No. 3 early delivery, second-hand lots offering at the former figure, but for forward delivery the quotation is only 38s. 3d. No. 4 forge-iron is quoted at 37s. 6d. There is very little doing in manufactured, fresh order heling particularly limited, but quotations are steady. Ship-plates are quoted at 37. 17s. 6d. 25 for 10s. 5d. 15s. 6d. There is very little doing in manufactured, fresh order being particularly limited, but quotations are steady. Ship-plates are quoted at 37. 17s. 6d. 25 for 10s. 6d. for common bars, whi

ously advised.

Tin.—The upward tendency which we were able to report in this Tix.—The upward tendency which we were able to report in this market last week burst out in general activity last Monday, and the market continued animate during Tuesday, when 96l. for sharp cash parcels of foreign was realised. A peculiar feature in the market that day was the quotations for forward tin were lower that mose for cash parcels; this showed that there was not much confidence existing in the stability of the market, and naturally the advanced price for cash detered buyers from making further purchases, and since which the market has been easier. But at no time during the week has the price quoted for forward parcels been proportionately high with that obtained for sharp cash parcels. There has been a large business transacted for cash, but very little for forward pabout the same, it has formed no inducement to buyers, signifying that there was little confidence in the permanent maintenance of prices, and, on the other hand, sellers have mostly been indisposed to sell forward at so small a difference compared with cash parcels.

was little confidence in the permanent maintenance of prices, and, on the other hand, sellers have mostly been indisposed to sell forward at so small a difference compared with eash parcels.

The movements have been sharp and uncertain, and not unlikely there may be more fluctuations in prices during the next week or two before the market is restored to its normal condition. Yesterday at the Banes sale in Holland the average price realised 57% g., which is equal to 98%, per ton in Holland, and the average price obtained for Billiton was 56% g., equal to 94%, 5s. per ton in Holland. It would appear that these prices were scarcely so good as was expected, for the market was a good deal easier yesterday, but this may be only the usual reaction after a sharp rise. To-day there is no particular change to record, transactions having been more limited in number, and prices on the whole steady at about 93%. 5s. per ton for sharp cash parcels. The market for English is steady at about 93%. 5s. per ton for sharp cash parcels. The market for English is steady at about 93%. 5s. per ton, and curing the week the Cornish the standards have been advanced 2% per ton.

LBAD remains quiet, and Spanish is quoted at 12%. 5s. to 12%. 6s. 3d. per ton, and English at 12%. 7s. 6d. to 12%. 12s. 6d. per ton.

SPELTER is dearer, and we quote ordinaries at 15%. 7s. 6d. to 15%, 10s., and specials at 15%. 12s. 6d. to 15%. 15s. per ton. The demand is large, and makers will only quote for moderate quantities, as they expect a further rise. A large business has also been done in sheet zinc.

SPELL.—This market remains very dull, and prices for the most

in sheet zinc.

STEEL.—This market remains very dull, and prices for the most part are unaltered.

TIN-PLATES.—There is not much change in the position of this market. Most of the works are said to be well off for orders, and prices keep steady. There is a good demand for Wasters cokes, but sellers are not very plentiful.

QUICKSILVER remains unchanged at 5l. 7s. 6d. per bottle.

Although the dealers in the MINING SHARE MARKET have been chiefly engaged this week in the settlement of the regular fortnightly account, a good demand has existed for several mines, and a larger amount of business has been transacted than for many weeks past. amount or business has been transacted than for many weeks past. The difficulty has been in getting shares when the demand has arisen, even at advanced rates, thus showing that it only requires one or two good improvements or discoveries to place the market in a general state of activity, as well as cause a rise in prices in such mines as show good prospects and have been unduly depressed. Those dealt in have included Wheal Crebor, East Pool, South Frances, West Kitty, Prince of Wales, Dolcoath, Devon Great United, Roman Gravels (Supplied) (Clitters). Bratshore, West Crebor, Diffreshy. Gravels, Gunnislake (Clitters), Bratsberg, West Crebor, D'Eresby Mountain, and a few others. Tin.—The smelters have at last advanced the standards for ore

Tin.—The smelters have at last advanced the standards for ore in Cornwall 2l. per ton; but at present it has not had much effect on shares, which for the most part are dull, though one or two, such as East Pool, West Kitty, and South Frances have been enquired for. Blue Hills, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\); Cook's Kitchen, 20 to 22; Dolcoath, 62\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 67\(\frac{1}{2}\); East Pool, 40 to 41; East Blue Hills, 4s. to 6s.; Killifreth, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to 67\(\frac{1}{2}\); New Kitty, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 2\(\frac{1}{2}\); Noth Blue Hills, 1s. to 2s.; South Condurrow, 8 to 8\(\frac{1}{2}\); Tincroft, 6\(\frac{3}{2}\) to 7\(\frac{1}{4}\); West Basset, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5; West Peevor, 3 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Agar, 14 to 14\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Basset, 4 to 4\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Peevor, 3 to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\); the lode in the new shaft in the Great North Downs main lode is producing some tinstone of very good quality. This is likely to become, the agent states, an important feature in the mine. Tresavean, 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.

Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\); Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 1\(\frac{3}{2}\). Wheal

Tresavean, 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.

Wheal Grenville, 6 to 6\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 1\frac{1}{2}\$ to 1\frac{3}{2}\$. Wheal Uny, 2\frac{1}{2}\$ to 3; at the meeting on Thursday the loss shown on four months' working was 1886l., increasing the debit balance to 5300l.

A call of 10s. per share was made. Carn Brea, 4\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5; at the meeting on Thursday a call of 10s. per share was made. The accounts for five months showed a loss of 3067l., and an adverse balance of 8700l. The call would produce 3000l.; the tin sold realised 12,804l. South Frances, 9 to 9\frac{1}{2}\$; this mine continues to improve, and the 226 end is reported worth 60l. per fathom. Phoenix, 1\frac{1}{2}\$ to 2. West Kitty, 13\frac{1}{2}\$ to 14; a good improvement has taken place here; the 60 east rise is worth 20l. per fathom; east of cross-cut, 40l. per fathom; stopes in back of the 72, 40l. per fathom. Trevaunance, 2\frac{1}{2}\$ to 2\frac{1}{2}\$; the report here states that Davies lode has been cut into 2 ft. at the 55 cross-cut, and yields, as far as seen, very rich copper ore. Goode-55 cross-cut, and yields, as far as seen, very rich copper ore. Goodevere, 1 to 1½; South Kitty, ½ to ½. Polrose, ½ to ½; the agent writes that he has tested a sample of the lode last taken down in the shaft from the part looking rich for mundic, and it yields 12 per cent. for tin, the best sample yet seen below the 112. South Phænix and

Caradon, par to 1 prem.

COPPER Mines have been more in demand, and a fair amount of COPPER Mines have been more in demand, and a fair amount of business transacted in a few mines. Bedford United, 1½ to 1½; voluntary liquid Devon Great Consols, 2½ to 3½; Devon Great United, ½ to ½; a good improvement has taken place here in the 120, and shares have been in request. East Caradon, ½ to ½. Gunnislake (Clitters), 1½ to 2½; the great improvement here continues, and is fully reported on in another column. Marke Valley, ½ to ½; Mellanear, 3 to 3½; New New Caradon, 4s. to 6s. Prince of thought they possible the property of the

Wales have been in demand at $\frac{\pi}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; the mine, we understand, has been inspected by Capt. Harris, late of Great Yor, whose report is of a satisfactory character. It would appear that the late discoveries in the mine have been such as to warrant greatly increased returns of tin in the erection of more stamps. South Caradon (Limited), par to $\frac{1}{4}$ prem.; West Caradon, $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; West Crebor, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; West Seton, 9 to 11.

\(\frac{1}{4}\); West Seton, 9 to 11.

Wheal Crebors have been in good demand and shares difficult to get; they leave off at 2\frac{3}{7}\) to 3\frac{1}{7}\); the 132 east is worth 14 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom. The 48 is work 4 tons of ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom. The point is no peration have improved in the aggregate to 48 tons of copper ore and 18 tons of mundic per fathom. The next sampling will be 430 tons of good ore. Devon Friendship, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; the new wheel for draining the old mine is agreed for. Sortridge, 1s. to 2s.; in the 40 cross-cut a new lode 5 ft. wide has been met with, having strong stains of copper and stones of lead ore, which the agents think important.

cross-cut a new lode 5 ft. wide has been met with, having strong stains of copper and stones of lead ore, which the agents think important.

LEAD Mines continue dull, and the quotations given are merely nominal. Vans are quoted 4½ to 4½. Great Laxey, 15½ to 16½; the report and accounts to be presented at the meeting on Oct. 10 have been issued. Considering the difficulties which have attended the working of the past half-year, consequent upon the continued depression of the Metal Market and the increased amount of dead work that has been done at the mine, the directors think that the statement will give satisfaction to the shareholders. The accounts show balance brought forward 3261. 13s, 9d.; transferred from steamship account against original loan, 2000l.; received for sundry sales, interest, &c., 227l. 15s. 9d.; ore sold, 22,533l. 10s. = 25,157l. 19s. 6d. On the other side there has been paid for labour cost, 12,044l. 1s. 5d.; merchants' bills, royalty, freight, insurance, management, &c., 8138l. 4s. 7d.; dividends to shareholders, 8250l. (being 11s. per share) = 28,432l. 6s.; leaving debit balance, 3274l. 6s. 6d.; against which the company have ore in hand—lead, blende, and copper—not included in the above balance-sheet, 2924l. The reserve fund is 1831l. 14s. 5d.

Roman Gravels, 6½ to 7. Tankerville Great Consols, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a full report from the managers will be presented to the meeting at the mine on Wednesday. South Darren, ½ to ½; the 130 east so far as taken down is worth 2 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. D'Eresby Mountain, ½ to ½; this mine is improving. Leadhills, 2½ to 2½; at the meeting, particulars of which will be published next week, the accounts showed a profit on the year ending June last of 7660l. 2s. 11d. One dividend of 3000l. was declared in August, 1882, and it is prepared to pay another of 3500l., or 3s. 6d. per share The mines are reported as looking well. East Rose, ½ to ½; Old 1882, and it is prepared to pay another of 3500l., or 3s. 6d.

hills, 2\frac{3}{2} to 2\frac{5}{2}; at the meeting, particulars of which will be published next week, the accounts showed a profit on the year ending June last of 7660\(lambda\). 2s. 11d. One dividend of 300\(lambda\). Was declared in August, 1882, and it is prepared to pay another of 3500\(lambda\). or 3s. 6d. per share The mines are reported as looking well. East Rose, \frac{1}{2} to \frac{1}{2}; Old Shepherds, \frac{1}{2} to \frac{1}{2}; Weardale, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}; Aberduna, 1 to 1\frac{1}{2}; Pennant, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}; Great Holway, 5 to 5\frac{1}{2}; Sinclair, 1 3-16ths to 1 5-16ths; Coed-y-Fedw, 1\frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{3}.

Foreign Minrss.—There has again been a considerable amount of business doing in shares of this class, and prices are gradually improving. Arizona have advanced to 2\frac{3}{2}, 2\frac{3}{2}, the required capital having been obtained. Alamillos, 1\frac{3}{4} to 2\frac{2}{3}, the required capital having been obtained. Alamillos, 1\frac{3}{4} to 2\frac{2}{3}, the pioneer level.

Californian, \frac{3}{2} to \frac{3}{2}; cx div.; the managers report that there is a fine course of ore in No. 2 adit, which is the pioneer level. Californian, \frac{3}{2} to \frac{3}{2}; Chontales, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{3}{2}; Cloicerado United, 2 to 2\frac{1}{3}; Chontales, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{3}{2}; Covingon, 3\frac{1}{4} to \frac{3}{2}; Covingon, 3\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{4} to xi, Devala Moyar, 3-16ths to 5-16ths; Fortuna, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; Frontino and Bolivia, 1\frac{1}{4} to 1\frac{1}{4}; General Mining, 5\frac{1}{4} to \frac{2}{4}; Cypiapo, 3\frac{1}{2}; the report of the meeting, held this afternoon, is fully reported in another column. Linares, 3\frac{1}{4} to \frac{3}{4}; Organos, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{2}{4}; To to Si, Frontino and Bolivia, 1\frac{1}{4} to \frac{3}{4}; Grita, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{2}{4}; Noveau Monde, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{2}{3}; Organos, \frac{1}{4} to \frac{2}{3}; to \frac{2}{3}; Panothere of \frac{2}{3}; Panothere of \frac{2}{3}; Panothere of \frac{2}{3}; To \frac{2}{3}; To \fra

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has fairly The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange has fairly maintained the improvement noted last week, although yesterday and to-day there has been a slight hull. The movement in prices has been upward, rather than otherwise; but the fluctuations has been unimportant either way. With regard to the metals, tin and copper remain firm; but lead continues its downward course, yet that there are still some companies that can earn profits under the adverse circumstances prevailing, is evident from the fact that three mines producing lead have paid their half-yearly dividend during the week, and the Leadhills has declared a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share to-day. The rise of 2l, in the tin standards is regarded by many as the and the Leadhills has declared a dividend of 3s. 6d. per share today. The rise of 2l. in the tin standards is regarded by many as the
commencement of the upward movement in ores generally, and it is
much to be hoped that this view is the correct one. Again, the
lowering of the Bank rate is considered likely to give an impetus to
industrial enterprise, and this seems probable; there are many valuable properties in the market which, if transferred to companies upon
reasonable terms, would yield handsome profits to those providing
working capital. The market closes rather dull, but quotations do
not appear to be adversedly affected.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening states;—The

not appear to be adversedly affected.

Our usual telegram from Cornwall this evening states:—The Cornish Mine Share Market has not participated to any great extent in the improved position of the tin market. Doubtless speculators are holding back to see if the recent advance is maintained. The Cornish smelters on Monday raised the tin standards 21 per ton. Shares generally are quiet, some few being lower, but there have been enquiries for West Kitty, Condurrow, and South Frances; respecting the latter mine there is a most hopeful feeling. At Wheal Uny meeting yesterday a loss of 1886L on four months' working, and a debit balance of 5300L was reported; 10s, per share was called us. At Carn Brea meeting the loss shown on 16 weeks' working was At Carn Brea meeting the loss shown on 16 weeks' working was 30601, with a total balance of 87001. A call of 10s, per share was made. The purser stated that he was not without hope that matters would take a more favourable turn in Carn Brea. Dolcoath, 66½ to 67½; East Pool, 40½ to 40½; Killifreth, 1½ to 2; Condurrow, 8½ to 8½; South Frances, 9 to 9½; West Kitty, 13½ to 14; Agar, 14 to 14½.

In Electric Light Companies shares there has been very little doing, and there is considered to be very little prospect of improvement, as it is becoming evident that for street and domestic lighting ment, as it is becoming evident that for street and domestic lighting electricity is altogether inapplicable. Where the space to be illuminated is large enough to utilise the full power of half-a-dozen are lights no other means of producing such a volume of light can be found but a 20-candle are light, at one hundredth the cost of one of the best 2000-candle lights now used, has yet to be found, and the incandescent light are, taking the years round, infinitely more costly than was preducing the same amount of light. The electric light companies incandescent lights are, taking the years round, infinitely more costly than gas producing the same amount of light. The electric light companies are beginning to find their way to the winding-up courts, and it is not doubted that they will soon be forming an unbroken procession in the same direction. The Brush Electric Light and Power Company of Scotland propose to go into rountary liquidation, and it is to be hoped that by this means the shareholders will avoid unnecessary loss. The report just issued for the 15 months from allotment to end of July, states that the attention of the directors has unceasingly been given to pressing forward the general business of the company, whethire by concessions or sale of plant, or by endeavouring to secure provisional orders under the Board of Trade, rules for lighting various towns in Scotland. Notwithstanding that the action of the Legislature imposed such serious conditions and took away many rights the directors thought they possessed when the company was formed, every exertion has been 40

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made by the board to sell machinery at a profit, or even to cover cost; but they have been comparatively unsuccessful, although the company, at considerable expense, exhibited experimental electric lighting in every variety at Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee, to demonstrate its usefulness, and applicability. At Glasgow the offer to erect trial lamps for the price of gas met with a refusal, and in the application for provisional orders before the Board of Trade for Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Dundee, the overtures were met by such strenous resistance from the local authorities, supported by the Board of Trade, that the directors were compelled to abandon the attempt, except in the case of Dundee, and even there the provisional order was so beset with provisces that it is doubtful whether it could be profitably worked—at least, until the demand for electric lighting becomes more general than seems probable at present. The directors now recommend the voluntary winding-up of the company upon an equitable basis. Anticipating that the shareholders will agree to a voluntary liquidation, and on this point the board are led to believe that there is a very strong feeling, they have called an extraordinary meeting, to follow the forthcoming ordinary meeting, at which a special resolution to the above effect will be proposed.

coming ordinary necessity, as which a special resolution to take above enect with the proposed.

The Hardshins Mining Company, with a capital of 4200l., in shares of 10s. each, has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column, and to which reference was made in the Mining Journal of Sept. 15, when it was remarked that the vendor's terms are decidedly. column, and to which reference was made in the Mining Journal of Sept. 15, when it was remarked that the vendor's terms are decidedly more satisfactory than usual. No vendor's shares are to be issued until ore covering their nominal value (1000l.) has been brought to bank. If this arrangement became general, we should soon have all mines capable of producing ore set to work, and the starting of concerns for the exclusive benefit of vendors and promoters would be rendered so unremunerative to them that capitalists would have no fear of losing their money. The Hardshins prospectus states that the vendor is to be paid his actual outlay and liabilities, amounting on June 8 last to about 660l., and all actual outlay and inabilities, amounting on June 8 last to about 660l., and all actual outlay since that date up to the time the company takes possession; and on 1000l. worth of lead ore being brought to bank he is to be allotted 2000 fully paid-up shares of 10s. each, but 1000 of such shares are not to be issued to the vendor, nor disposed of by him until the expiration of two years after allotment, unless the directors, other than the vendor, if he be a director, shall determine otherwise and issue them, or part of them, earlier; and be paid 500l in three Bills of Exchange of 166l. 13s. 4d., each payable respectively at six, 12, and 18 months' date, such fully paid-up shares only to have dividends equal with shares issued to ordinary shareholders, and not on the fully paid-up capital until all other share capital is also fully paid-up. The cere tion of 2000 paid-up shares will be provided for by the agreement and Articles of Association. The reports on the property by the late Mr. Wm. Vipond, of Green Hurth Mine, and by Capit. Polglase, the present agent of Green Hurth Mine, are very end.

Devon Great Consols, 3 to 3½; the managers' report shows that there is a decided improvement in the appearance of the mines; the lode eastward of the inclined shaft of Wheal Emma is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore and 3 ton

lode eastward of the inclined shaft of Wheal Emma is 4 ft. wide, worth 3 tons of copper ore and 3 tons of mundic per fathom, and in the engine-shaft at Watson's the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding some good copper and mundic ores.

Devon Great United, \(^\frac{1}{2}\) to \(^\frac{1}{2}\); important discoveries' of ore have recently been made at the mine, and some of the directors went underground to view the same on Tuesday. It appears that the 120 west, which has for some time been producing good stones of ore, has gradually increased in value to 4 tons of copper ore per fathom, and the 120 east has likewise improved, and is now valued at \(^2\)\text{tons} to per fathom; these two ends being about 50 fms. apart would indicate that this level is skimming over a deep and rich deposit of ore, brakewalls, \(^\frac{1}{2}\) to \(^\frac{1}{2}\); good progress is being made in clearing out the shaft below the 30 fathom level; several of the directors have visited the mine during the past week, and expressed their satisfaction at the progress being made.

Kit Hill, \(^\frac{1}{2}\) to \(^\frac{1}{2}\); the lode in the 175 fathom level, west of north shaft, is 4 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin and copper ores. The distance driven in the great tunnel is now about 200 fathoms, and it is expected that a lode, or lodes, will shortly be intersected. South Devon United, \(^\frac{1}{2}\) to \(^\frac{2}{2}\); and said to be in demand, owing to the importante discovery mentioned in the agent's report in sinking Martin's shaft below the 110 fathom level, where there is a lode of ft. wide, and worth 18t. per fathom, thus clearly demonstrating the importance of sinking Martin's shaft, which the management have at a great expenditure vigorously prosecuted during the past \(^2\)\text{years}. The 110 fathom level has passed through a long run of ore ground, and is still valued at 10t. per fathom. The adit and 70 fathom levels westward are also looking exceedingly promising.

South Frances, \(^\frac{1}{2}\) to \(^\frac{1}{

ledge matter. The 1050 intermediate drift (on fissure from rise to 900 winze) has been extended 9 ft. Total 24 ft. In hard limestone. Have extended the south rise from this drift 20 ft. Total 34 ft. Through ledge matter and crushed limestone.

Ruby and Dunderberg, 1 7-16 to 1 9-10; the weekly report is more encouraging than for some time past, ore having been encountered in the incline from the bottom of the shaft, which promises well. There is no particular change in the other portions of the mine. The Lord Byron Tunnel has been advanced 29 ft. The week's telegram shows a great improvement in the value of the ore smelted—103 tons, realising \$2300 nett—at the furnace.

In Lead Mine Shares there has been, probably owing to the contineed depression in the metal, comparatively nothing doing, and quotations are altogether nominal; in fact, upon the mere mention of the intention to sell a lower price is quoted at once. Leadhills, 2\frac{1}{2}\tau to 5\frac{1}{2}\tau the half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, a full report of which will appear in next week's Journal. The directors have declared a further dividend of 3s, 6d, per share. This must be highly satisfactory to the shareholders.

Roman Gravels, 6\frac{2}{3}\tau to 7\frac{1}{2}\tau the meeting of shareholders will be held on the mine on Thursday next, and a full account of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

The Brazilian Gold Mines directors have issued report prepared for presentation at the meeting on Oct. 8. They regret that no remunerative results have as yet been obtained, but basing their opinion upon the information received from the manager, and from other available sources, express an undiminished confidence in the productive value of the mines. During the 12 monthsembraced in the balance-sheet—from March 1.1822, to Feb. 28, 1833, there has been a total expenditure of 5954, 4s, 1d.; which includes outlay on development account 5364, 8s, 3d. The gold soid, amounting to 3079-502 oits, has realised 1510, 8s, 2d. Cons

remunerative condition.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders give notice that a meeting of holders of bonds of the External Debt of Venezuela will be held on

Monday, to consider a decree of the Congress of Venezuela of Aug. 31 respecting the Debt, and to pass resolutions thereon.

Notice is given that a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum for the half-year ended June 30 of the British and New Zealand Mortgage Company will be paid on and after Sept. 30.

The London and South African Exploration Company directors are declared an interim dividend for the quarter ending Sept. 30 of 2s. 6d. per share, payable on Oct. 1.

The Charles Cammell and Co. directors have decided to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all the shares of the company, payable on Oct. 5, this being at the same rate as was paid at the corresponding period of last year.

At the Stock and Share Auction and Advance Company's sale on Thursday the prices among others obtained were:—National Liberal Land 5L. shares, 1L. paid, 19s. 6d.; Carn Camborne, 20s.; Nine Reefs Gold, 4s.; Yorkshire Brush Electric Light and Power, 4s.; Manchester Bury Rochdale and Oldham Steam Tramways, 9L. 2s.; Hoover Hill, 5s.; Cunard Steamships, 5 1-16th.

chester Bury Rochdale and Oldham Steam Tramways, 91. 2s.; Hoover Hill, 5s.; Cunard Steamships, 5 1-16th.

Cankim Bamoo Gold.—The directors of this company have received the most satisfactory telegrams and letters from Mr. Smith, their manager at the mine. He has informed them by telegram of having struck a new reef, besides the three already opened, which shows 4 ozs. to the ton, and in a letter fully confirming this news he says, "There is a mountain of quartz, which is only waiting to be worked." He has had 40 Kroo men at work, and there is now a large quantity of quartz on bank, only waiting the arrival of the stamps, &c., to begin crushing. The houses for the manager and men have been erected, and every preparation made for receiving the machinery, which has been supplied by Messrs. Harvey, of Hayle, the well-known engineers, and was dispatched from Liverpool on Saturday last, in charge of Mr. Ross, an experienced Australian miner, who has also had several years practical knowledge of mining on the Gold Coast. The directors of the Akankoo Mine have been kind enough to give the use of their steam launch for the conveyance of the machinery up the Ancobrariver; as there is a navigable creek to within two miles of the mine there will be no difficulty in the transport. The directors expect to be able to begin crushing by Christmas, and to be shipping home gold in the spring.

Bratsberg.—By advices dated Sept. 21 it is stated that a very fine course of ore is being laid open in No. 2 adit—the pioneer level. The erection of the new machinery is progressing satisfactorily. The Mary Owen was hourly expected at Skien to load with ore. Capt. Rutter, of Camborne, has lately inspected the mines for two large shareholders, and his report has been printed and circulated. He refers to the different points in operation, which he values at fully as much as the managers do. He alludes to the shafts, which are suspended till they can pump and draw with the new machinery, and he specially mentions two of the levels, in each of

These latter he considers ample for the proper working of the mine. We understand that even the present returns give a handsome profit, and that the average quality of the late sales was above 20 per cent. Captain Rutter concludes by stating that the property is a good and substantial one, and that it is managed with considerable ability, energy, and order.

energy, and order.

ISABELLE GOLD AND SILVER.—A telegram was received from the company's manager at the mines on Monday mcrning:—"Milled 135 tons; bullion, 3009; copper, 1967. Good report from famous expert sent." From this it would appear that 135 tons of ore yielded \$3900 in gold and silver and \$1967 in copper, or a total value of \$5867, showing an average of about \$43½ per ton. It ought, however, to be remembered that, according to the last written advices, dated 3rd inst. (which was sent to you last week), Mr. Chalmers distinctly stated that he would have to mix the inferior ore at the mill, in a very large proportion, with that taken from the recent discovery at the 220 level in the mine. Therefore, it may reasonably be inferred that the average per ton, as well as the totals, will hereafter show a steady improvement in value. The secretary, in his circular to the shareholders, refers them to the Mining Journal for the regular weekly advices, as it is not always possible to send them in circular form to each in dividual.

COED-Y-FEDWSAND PANT-Y-BUARTH.—The ore proved at the 90 has been intersected at the 100; this should be of great importance to the company. A long section of ground will be soon available

to the company. A long section or ground will be soon available for extensive stoping operations, and regular returns can be relied on.

New Teumper.—Progress has continued highly satisfactory.

The copper deposit holds good; but below the 28 fm. level a valuable discovery of tin is looked for, which will, it is thought, greatly enhance the value of the mine.

SORTRIDGE .- From the agent's report it would seem that an im-SORTRIDGE.—From the agent's report it would seem that an important discovery has been made at this mine. In driving the 40 cross-cut to the Great North tin lode they have intersected a strong lode not known before, being 5 ft. wide, and containing quartz, arsenical mundic, with stains and spots of copper, and fine stones of lead. On the same side of the cross-course the old lode was of a similar character, and on driving through the cross-course on the east of it was found the large deposits of rich copper which made Sortridge Consols so famous.

FOWEY CONSOLS—Hell's lode, the cutting of which we recently

east of it was found the large deposits of rich copper which made Sortridge Consols so famous.

FOWEY CONSOLS.—Hall's lode, the cutting of which we recently alluded to, has turned out to be of even greater importance than was originally expected. It is exceedingly gratifying to notice how thoroughly the opinions expressed regarding it by Capt. Josiah Thomas, of Dolcoath, and Capt. Hodge, of Wheal Grenville, have been borne out. This lode is improving daily; it is now about 7 ft. wide, and worth at least 204. per fathom. We understand Capt. Pascoe expects to intersect it in the 26 during the next month or six weeks, and this would at once increase the value of this property immensely, as it would open up stoping ground worth 25,0004. at least. The large lode which was discovered in the surface north of Hall's lode, and which is believed by Capt. Penhall, of East Pool, to be the well-known Prideaux Wood south lode, may be cut at any moment; in fact, the prospects are such as to lead us to believe the days of the celebrated Fowey Mine, which adjoins this sett, are about to return. It is understood that the present owners have determined to develope the property thoroughly, and a company is now in course of formation with this object in view. The mine is a going concern, with all the requisite machinery, &c., on the spot for 15 to 20 tons of tin per month; about 29 tons of tin have recently been sold. The owners show the high opinion they entertain of its value by making it a Cost-book Mine, and taking half the shares. Brighter days appear in store for this district.

VINCENT TIN.—Mr. Robert Reid has been instructed by the Chancery Division of the Wish Coat of the store of the content of the

VINCENT TIN .- Mr. Robert Reid has been instructed by the

VINCENT TIN.—Mr. Robert Reid has been instructed by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice to sell by auction the Hendra and Tigges' leaseholds and the Wheal Vincent in one lot with the plant and machinery. The official announcement will be found in another column of to-day's Journal.

GUNNISLAKE (CLITTERS.)—This mine was specially inspected by Capt. R. C. Seccombe, on Tuesday, and in his report he says:—I can fully verify the reports sent out by the agents respecting the magnificent discovery at the 188 fm. level east, which still maintains its size and the full value of 35L per fathom. At the point of discovery there seems to be an entire change in the character of the lode, and as this end is the extreme easternmost point of their workings it is there seems to be an entire change in the character of the lode, and as this end is the extreme easternmost point of their workings it is not easy to estimate the effect this discovery may have on the future of this mine. The lode is fully 3 ft. wide, 16 to 18 inches of which is largely composed of grey sulphuret and red oxide of copper ore, thickly permeated with malleable or native copper, so rarely found, a small specimen of which I enclose with this for your personal ininspection. [The specimen can be seen at the Mining Journal office by those interested.] The richness of this ore has, in my own exinspection. [The specimen can be seen at the Mining Journal office by those interested.] The richness of this ore has, in my own experience, only been equalled by the deposits found in the Humboldt region of Nevada, United States. Nothing like it has been seen in this mine before, but about 50 years ago copper of this identical character and value was taken in large quantities from the adjoining Gunnislake (Old) Mine. A change is manifesting itself in the 200 fm. level east. This end is nearly if not fully up to the point where Im. level east. This end is nearly if not fully up to the point where the ore commenced in the level above, and may, therefore, be reasonably expected soon to strike into good ore. Crease's south lode, 18 fathoms above the adit level, a cross-cut is being put out on the cross-course north, to cut the lode on its eastern side above where the rich bodies of ore were wrought some 30 years since. About 2½ fms. remain to be driven, which being worked by boring machinery should be accomplished in a week to 10 days. You are,

no doubt, aware that the last bi-monthly sale of ore realised nearly 2200l, which is 300l more than was expected.

OLD SHEPHERDS.—The agent's report published in to-day's Journai evidences satisfactory progress, and also that very shortly something good may be expected from here. The shares have been the subject of considerable enquiry during the week, and an advance has taken place, leaving off much firmer than they have done for some time.

RARA FORTUNA.—It is announced that the shipments of argenti ferous lead and blende continue to come forward steadily from the company's mines. A statement as to the prices realised for former shipments has already been published. It appears that there are now in Liverpool, awaiting scale 395 bags ex Vandyck, and 150 bags ex Holbein. The Ilios is expected during the week at Liverpool with 440 bags. Advices from the mine, dated Aug. 14, state that 141 bags had been dispatched, that a similar amount would be ready in a few days, and that 7 tons more would be ready by Aug. 31.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to examine and report on a Gold
Mining Property in Europe, a WELL-KNOWN COMPETENT
AGENT who has not reported favourably on the Indian properties.
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LONDON, E.O.,
Offers FOR SALE the un
Bedford Uni., £1 8s 9
Bratsberg, £25, ex d.
California Gold, 15s.
Chotatles, 6s. 6d.
Colombian Hyd., 6s.
Devon Consols, £3%.
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Brataberg, £255, ox d,
California Gold, 15s.

East Blue Hills, 3s.
East Caradon, 9s.
Old Shepherds, 1.s. 9
East W. Rose, 13s. 6d.
Organos, 11s. 3d.
Wheal Coates, 7s.
Flagataff Dist., 3s. 6d.
Orta, 12s. 6d.
Wheal Crebor, £3.
Great Holway, £4%.
Parys, 2s.
Wheal Crebor, £3.
Farys, 2s.
Farys,

THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

SESSION 1883-84.

COAL MINING DEPARTMENT.

During the ensuing Session a series of Special Lectures upon the Chemistry and Geology of Coal Mining, Mechanical Engineering as applied to Coal Mining, and the Theory and Practice of Coal Mining and Colliery Management, will be delivered by the Professors in Chemistry, Geology, and Engineering, and Mr. John Brown, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., the Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Coal Mining and Colliery Management.

The Course will extend over two years, and will embrace about seventy Lectures in all. These will be delivered upon the evenings of Monday in each week, from Four to Six P.M., or at such other hours as shall be eventually found to be most convenient, during the first term (October to December), and from Four to Five P.M. during the second and third terms (January to June).

The opening Lectures on the Chemistry and Geology of Coal Mining will be delivered by Professor Tilden and Professor Lapworth on Monday, the 22nd of October next, from Four to Five and Five to Six P.M.

Fee for the first year Course, £4 4s. Fee for the second year Course, £3 3s.

Or for each single series of ten Lectures, £1 1s.

These Lectures are intended to meet the requirements of candidates for Certificates of Competency, Proprietors of Coal Mines, Mining Engineers, Mine Managers, and others interested in Coal Mining and Colliery Management. The attention of Candidates preparing for Mining Certificates is especially called to this Course of Lectures, which includes all those subjects directly connected with Coal Mining and Colliery Management in which they have to undergo examination.

GEO. H. MORLEY, Secretary.

Motices to Correspondents

STRONTIANITE AND COLLESTIN.—Can any correspondent furnish through the Journal details concerning a strontianite formatioe near Bristol, or coelestin (Frünstlech strontianit). I have not the back numbers of the Maing Journal in which I think the matter has been referred to.—T. R. M.: Düsseldorf.

Grünstiech stronlisant). I have not the back numbers of the Maina Journal in which I think the matter has been referred to.—T. R. M.: Disseldorf.

GROWTH OF MINERALS.—"Student" (Bath).—We have heard nothing of Mr. Readwin or his process, nor do we know whether he is pursuing his researches with regard to the growth of minerals. His statements have certainly been supported by other scientists. Thus, Les Mondes some six or seven months since recorded some observations of Dr. Fleitmann confirming the view that the formation of mineral velus requires much less time than has usually been supposed. About two years ago he filled a ditch with clay which contained from Having had occasion to open the ditch again, he discovered, to his great surprise, that the clay had entirely changed its character, and had become white. Moreover, it was divided in various directions by fissures, with sections varying from 1-25th to 1-5th of an inch, which were filled with compact iron py ites. He supposes that the oxide of iron in the clay was changed into sulphate of iron by contact with water which contained sulphate of ammonia. If Mr. Readwin will send us notes of any further observations he has made they will be inserted with pleasure.

PRICE OF SHARES—"W. McG." (Skipton).—The signature is undecipherable, but these appear to be the initials. It is dangerous to call people swindlers upon such evidence as you offer, though you may have lost temper and money at the same time. All that your letter and documents referred to prove is that two dealers advertise the same article at different prices—one at 10s. 3d., the other at 23s. 3d. As in this case the article offered being a share there can be no question as to identity of quality, the ordinary commercial process is to bu in the chapest market. But in connection with sharedealing cases sometimes occur in which shares not in the possession of the advertiser are offered for sale at absurdly low prices, the object being merely to obtain correspondents. W. McG's may be one of these cases.

a "put," but that is not the case. In future do not attempt to deal in such dangerous commodities.

Conversations on Mines—"T. J." (Newcastle).—The seventh edition is that now publishing. The additions embrace—Questions and answers to assist candidates to obtain certificates for the management of collieries, a lecture on the atmosphere, its changes and explosives gases, tables of calculations, rules of measurements, &c. The author, Mr. William Hopton, is himself a certificated manager, but we do not know whether he obtained the certificate decay to examination. The book is published at the Mining Journal Office, and will be forwarded on receipt of post office order for 3s. 3d.

Wheal Benny—"N. N."—The secretary writes that "the shares have been done at a premium, and no business has taken place below par (5.) for many weeks past. The water-wheels, drawing machines, &c. are nearly complete, and 200 tons of ore raised ready to crush." In shares of this class it is frequently impossible to sell in the open market at any price. "N. N." if he wishes to sell, should ascertain from the secretary who are purclinsers above par, and failing to obtain the necessary information should advertise them at the price he is willing to accept.

Practical Remarks on the first market at the price he is willing to accept.

Les Mines D'Etain De Perak, par Mr. J. Errington De La Croix.—The notice of this book shall secret to the very received.

for tin dressing.—E. MOYLE.

LES MINES D'ÉTAIN DE PERAK, PAR MR. J. ERRINGTON DE LA CROIX.—The notice of this book shall appear in next week's Journal.

CLRE HILL COLLIERY.—Can any of your readers give an unfortunate shareholder in this colliery any information respecting it. It is long since I heard anything about it except what I saw in the Mining Journal a short time since. Where is the office, and what is the secretary's name I—F. R.: East Reford.

M YHEMATICAL FORMULE.—'Euclid' (Camborne).—We cannot admit mathematical formulæ. Not only have we no suitable type, but in pressure inseparable from newspaper printing the formulæ are seidem given correctly, so that the author is made to appear foolish, and those who understand the subject are annoyed because they are unintelligible. Moreover the majority of newspaper readers know little about mathematical formulæ, and care much less. Arguments that cannot be expressed in ordinary popular language must be reserved for pamphlets or scientific treaties.

B. CK-DRILIS.—"W. C. O." (Newgate-street).—There is no justification for the statement that Cornishmen have failed to avail themselves of rock-drills. Considering the extent of the district, there are probably quite as many drills in

statement that Cornishmen have failed to avail themselves of rock-drills. Considering the extent of the district, there are probably quite as many drills in use within a given area as in other mining districts. The form of the drill point has nothing to do with the machine—if the machine be supplied with a | or x point you can if you find it preferable use a Z or other point. With a proper swage a competent smith will quickly make a point to your liking. Write to the several makers for prices; but resumeher that a low-priced drill is sometimes the most expensive to use.

PJEMBATION OF COMPANIES—"IR. A." (Mold).—You cannot work a mine on the Cost-book System unless it be situated within the Stannaries. All details as to the registration of companies with Limited Liability are given in the Companies Act, 1852. The total cost of "advertising prospectus so as to secure the capital" would depend upon so many circumstances that no estimate can be given. Many concerns have been floated with an expenditure of 500L in advertisements; some have expended twice that amount, or more. You will probably find it more economic to negociate with a professional promoter; your broker will assist you with introductions and other necessary particulars.

RETURN-FLUE BOILEES.—I have been endeayouring to ascertain the reason of

We never interfere in these matters ourselves.

RETURN-FLUE BOILES.—I have been endeavouring to ascertain the reason of the irregular results obtained with return-flue boilers with different coal, and I have come to the conclusion that the result depends upon whether the coal burns clean off or gives off gases which are consumed in their passage through the flues. All return-flue boilers have the same defect. The reason of bad results with return-flue boilers appears to me to be that towards the end of the return-flue heat is being abstracted from, instead of imparted to, the water. Thus, assume each flue to be 12 feet long, and the initial temperature — that is, the temperature at which the products of combustion pass from the furnace to the flue to be 1000° Fahr.—the said products passing from the return flue to the chinney at 200° Fahr.; then the temperature at the inner ends of the flues (supposing a regular decrease) will be 600° Fahr. But the mean temperature of the furnace flue will be 1000+20,

or, say, 800° Fahr.; whilst in the return flue it will be only 600+200+2, or, say, 400° Fahr. Now it is pretended that by using the return flue the water has the benefit of 800+400=1200 Fahr. of heat; but really it gets but 800+400+2, or 600° Fahr., because, in truth, the two flues form but one elongated flue, so that the water only has the benefit of 1000+200+2=600° Fahr. of heat. Hence, if we let the products of combustion escape at the inner end of the first flue, and lose theoretically 600° of heat, we impart 200° more heat to the water than if we use the second flue, and save (?) the extra 400°. Will some of your engineering correspondents expose the fallacy, if any, in my argument?—STUDENT: South Kensington.

STUDENT: South Kensington.

Received,—"J. S. V." (Plymouth): If you, at you state, knew the mine to be a "scat bal" it is unlikely that you became a shareholder—assuming you to be one—by purchasing shares. You say that you are "like some other guilible fools;" we doubt it, and place you in another category. When a man dates his letter from a place and posts it in another county, and when he prevents his unblemished honesty from oozing out until he has waited for three years in the hope of turning it to pecuniary advantage, one is apt to be suspicious.—
"Fortescue Stannagwyn" (Abergole): Perhaps you replied to the advertisement of sale as you have written to us, without name, date, or address—the latter we give from the postmark. Send name and address to the manager at the mine and he will, probably, reply.—"J. G." (Fareham): All details obtainable are published.—"A. B." (East Lovell): The purser is as easily removable as any other servant if the holders of the majority of the shares desire his removal.—"Corrigenda" (Akankoo): Has not sent name and address.—"O. S." (Gunnislake): Inserted; copy preserved as desired.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Bailway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

PORT AND MINING ENTERPRISE IN WALES.

There are several indications at the present moment at the principal shipping ports, and throughout the great coal basin of South Wales, that we are on the eve of another of those commercial developments which periodically visit the locality. During the last two Parliamentary sessions there have been fierce battles before the comratimentary sessions there have been herce battles before the committees for powers to construct enormous docks at some of the chief ports, and the construction of short but important lines of railway opening up large and maiden mineral districts. All the schemes for dock extension have not been successful, notably that promoted by an independent company of colliery proprietors and shippers for the construction of new docks, &c., at Barry Island, in order to relieve the congested state of trade at the Cardiff Docks. A rumour is now current to the effect that the promoters of that scheme do not intend construction of new dooks, &c., at Barry Island, in order to relieve the congested state of trade at the Cardiff Dooks. A rumour is now current to the effect that the promoters of that scheme do not intend to prosecute their Jabours in that direction next session; but having regard to the rapid extension of mining enterprise in the Rhondda Valley, and the absolute necessity for still further dock accommodation, will seek parliamentary powers for a line of railway to another point of the Rhondda coal field, and the formation of deep water docks at Ogmore. It is well known that the Marquis of Bute is now constructing another immense dock at Cardiff, whilst at Newport very recently another large dock was opened. In the western part Swansea doubled its dock area in October, 1881, when its splendid deep-water docks were opened by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Neath, Britonferry, Port Talbot, and even as far down as Milford, are all increasing their dock accommodation, a rumour being now current that one of the great metropolitan contractors has been in negociation for the speedy completion of the enormous works at Milford Haven.

With all this dock expansion it is obvious that there must be additional coal feeders, or the vast outlay recently made, and being made, will be comparatively unremunerative. Nor are the owners of mineral property at all backward in their response, nor do they hesitate in

property at all backward in their response, nor do they hesitate in property at an backward in their response, not to they have an accepting the responsibilities thrown upon them. In every direction there is the manifest desire to expand colliery operations, and to open up virgin coal fields to railway enterprise. And, of course, the great Rhondda coal field is the source from whence the immense additional demand will be chiefly supplied. Practically, the Taff Vale Railway Company has had a complete monopoly of the coal trade from the Rhondda Valley to the ports of Cardiff and Newport, and its splendid yearly dividends of 18 per cent. for several years past prove the value of the prize which they have secured. That company has fought with terrible earnestness during the last two or three parliamentary sessions to preserve intact their almost two or three parliamentary sessions to preserve intact their almost prescriptive rights, and they must indeed have spent fabulous amounts in endeavouring to keep off all poachers from their rich mineral prescriptive rights, and they must indeed have spent landing amounts in endeavouring to keep off all poachers from their rich mineral preserves. But the monopoly has at length been broken, and the colliery proprietors of the Rhondda and Afan Valleys now find not only that they have "two strings to their bow "—other ports besides Cardiff and Newport, but that they will enjoy other privileges which will enable them to rapidly expand their trade. But with all this dock extension and the determination of the colliery proprietors to expand operations to the very utmost of their power, no fear need be entertained of any lack of supplies. The public should be occasionally reminded of the vast extent and wonderful richness of the

South Wales coal fields—the largest in the United Kingdom, with the single exception of the Clyde basin. It extends from Pontypool on the east to St. Bride's Bay on the west, covering some 900 square miles. Its vertical thickness is upwards of 10,000 ft.; number of coal seams not less than 2 ft. thick, 25, containing a thickness of about 34 ft. of workable coal. The Royal Commissioners on Coal Mines returned the number of tons of coal in the basin at 36,566,000,000 tons, and, after making all necessary deductions, it was estimated that there remained of workable coal within 4000 ft. of the surface 31,783,000,000 tons. At the rate of the then (1870) consumption—13,500,000 tons per annum—it was calculated this would last for 2300 years. The rate of production has been rapidly increased during the past 12 years, and probably it now falls but little short of 20,000,000 per annum. We have already said that it is in the Rhondda and Afan Valleys that the principal enterprise and expansion will take place. This district, the Rhondda Faur and the Rhondda Vach, containing no less than 1,199,000,000 tons of workable coal. Several new companies are in course of formation to there develope existing collieries and open up fresh mines.

It is said the Messrs. David Davies and Co., the owners of several large collieries in the Rhondda and Ogmore Valleys, are negociating for land in the Clydach Valley, where they intend opening fresh collieries. The same company have recently purchased a colliery in the Garw Valley, which will be considerably enlarged. On the western side of the valley all is activity and bustle, consequent upon the commencement of operations on the part of the Rhondda Valley and Swansea Bay Company. This line, which is only some 25 miles long, will not only break the monopoly of the Taff Vale Company on the one hand, but give direct and unbroken communication between the Rhondda basin and the port of Swansea, and the new Prince of Wales Docks. The fight before the Parliamentary Committee was severe and protrac

ROCK-DRILLS AND PULVERISERS-COMPETITIVE PRACTICAL TRIAL.

PRACTICAL TRIAL.

The important trials, under the auspices of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in which such general interest has been felt, having been completed, the judges have made their report, giving at the same time such details as prove that they took every precaution to make the competitions reliable tests.

In PULVERIBERS the competing machines were that of Messrs. Michell and Tregoning, of Redruth, that of Capt. Nicholas, of West Basset Mine, and that of Mr. Arundel Pryor, of St. Blazey Gate. Each in turn was worked by the same steam-engine, and the coal consumed carefully weighed. The trial was, first, grinding burnt leavings one hour each; and, secondly, grinding roughs one hour each. Before bruising the burnt leavings assayed 6 lbs. of black tin per ton, and the roughs 2 lbs. per ton, without the use of the hammer in the assays.

per ton, and the roughs 2 lbs. per ton, without the use of the hammer in the assays.

On the burnt leavings Messrs. Michell and Tregoning's pulveriser, with a consumption of 1 cwt. of coal, pulverised 6 cwts. 2 qrs. 13 lbs. of stuff, so that 57 lbs. of black tin per ton could be washed therefrom without further bruising, equal on the quantity bruised to 19·25 lbs. of black tin. On the roughs, with a consumption of 2 qrs. 3 lbs. of coal, it pulverised 2 cwts. 3 qrs. 2 lbs., so that 16 lbs. per ton could be washed therefrom without further bruising, equal on the quantity ground to 2·2 lbs. of black tin. The work done by this pulveriser in the two trials was, therefore, sufficient to produce from 9 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. of stuff 21·45 lbs. of black tin by the consumption of 171 lbs of coal.

Capt. Nicholas's pulveriser on the burnt leavings, by a consumption of 3 qrs. 23 lbs. of coal, pulverised 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs. of stuff, so that 41 lbs. of black tin per ton could be dressed therefrom, equal to 15·87 lbs. of black tin on the quantity bruised. On the roughs, this pulveriser, with a consumption of 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of coal, pulverised 3 cwts. 3 qrs. 10 lbs. of stuff, so that 16 lbs. of black tin per ton could be washed therefrom, equal to 3·1 lbs. on the quantity bruised. The work done by this pulveriser in the two trials was, therefore, sufficient to produce from 11 cwts. 1 qr. 22 lbs. of stuff 18·97 lbs. of black tin by a consumption of 184 lbs. of coal.

Mr. Pryor's machine on the burnt leavings, with a consumption of 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of coal, pulverised 5 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. of stuff, so that 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be decaded therefrom equal to 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be decaded therefrom equal to 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be decaded therefrom equal to 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be decaded therefrom equal to 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be decaded therefrom equal to 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be decaded therefrom equal to 10 lbs. of black tin per ton could be

black tin by a consumption of 184 lbs. of coal.

Mr. Pryor's machine on the burnt leavings, with a consumption of 2 qrs. 21 lbs. of coal, pulverised 5 cwts. 1 qr. 15 lbs. of stuff, so that 19 lbs. of black tin per ton could be dressed therefrom, equal to 5-1 lbs. of black tin on the quantity ground. On the roughs, this machine, with a consumption of 21 lbs. of coal, pulverised 2 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. of stuff, so that 14 lbs. of black tin per ton could be washed therefrom, equal to 18 lb. of black tin on the quantity ground. The work done by this pulveriser in the two trials was, therefore, sufficient to produce from 7 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs. of stuff 69 lbs. of black tin by a consumption of 98 lbs. of coal.

These results show that the quantity of tin obtainable by the consumption of 1 lb. of coal was in the case of Messrs. Michell and Tregoning's pulveriser, 0·125 lb.; Capt. Nicholas's pulveriser, 0·103 lb.; and Mr. Pryor's, 0·70 lb. The judges recommend to the general committee the award of their first silver medal to Messrs. Michell and Tregoning.

The engine which supplied power was under the superintendence of Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, during the contest, except on the last day, when it was superintended by Mr. Nicholas's Sara. The samples were taken by Mr. Sweet, of Carn Brea, and Mr. Piper, of West Frances, who were on the spot during the whole of the days on which the trials were conducted.

With regard to Rock-Drills the competing machines were the Excelsior, the Stephens, and the Eclipse. An attempt was made to have the trial at Edmouth Docks with steam. but it was found that

Excelsior, the Stephens, and the Eclipse. An attempt was made to have the trial at Falmouth Docks with steam, but it was found that the pistons of the Excelsior and Eclipse were too well fitted to their cylinders to run with steam, and the pipes for conveying the steam having proved defective it was decided, through the kindness of Capt. Bishop, to transfer the trial from Falmouth Docks to East Pool Mine, in order that compressed air might be used, for which the machines are designed. At East Pool the test was speed in boring. Each machine to bore one hole in size equal to one-fourth of the area of its cylinder. Each machine to use compressed air of the uniform pressure of 65 lbs, per inch. The results were:—

The Excelsior, 4-in. cylinder, commenced with a bit 2 1-16 in. in diameter, and bored 19 in., when the bit was reduced to 1 11-32 in. Another bit was then used, commencing at 1 9-16 in, which, after boring 14½ in., measured 1 3-16 in. Total depth bored, 33½ in. in 6 min. 30 sec.

Stephens' machine, 31 in. cylinder, then commmenced with a bit 1 25-32 in. in diameter, and bored 18 in. when the bit measured 1 18-32 in. A second bit was then used, commencing at 1 9-16 in., which, after boring 15½ in., measured 1½ in. Total depth bored 33½ in. in 5 min. 40 sec.

in 5 min. 40 sec.

The Eclipse, 2½-in. cylinder, commenced with a bit 1 17-32 in. in diameter, and, after boring 13 in., measured 1 15-32 in. A second bit was then used, commencing at 1½ in., which, after boring 13½ in., measured 1 5-16 in. Total depth bored 26½ in. in 6 min. 10 sec. The hole drilled by the Eclipse was greater in area than one-fourth the cylinder, whilst the holes drilled by the Excelsior and Stephens were used to the required size.

al

The rock cut by each was—the Excelsior, 67 cubic inches; Stephens', 63-6 cubic inches; and the Eclipse, 41-7 cubic inches, equal to a hole of the specified ratio to the cylinder of 21:33 in. in depth in the case of the Excelsior, 26-44 the Stephens', and 34 the Eclipse. The speed per minute at which each machine bored equal to a hole of one-fourth the area of its cylinder was—the Eclipse, 5-51 in.; Stephens', the 4-67 in.; and the Excelsior, 3-28 in. The judges recommended to the general committee of the Polytechnic the award of the first silver medal to the Eclipse for this competition. They also recommended the award of their first bronze medal to the Excelsior, not for its part in this contest, but for the novelty of They also recommended the award of their first bronze medal to the Excelsior, not for its part in this contest, but for the novelty of its principle, which is a valveless machine working expansively, and out of which the mechanical judges hope to see further deve-

ASCENDING AND DESCENDING MINES AT THE SAME TIME-IMPORTANT ARBITRATION CASE.

On Monday an important arbitration case was heard at Manchester before Mr. T. W. EMBLETON and Mr. J. HIGSON, mining engineers, with respect to a matter brought before the HOME SECRETARY by Mr. Burr, M.P. It appears that up to February when men went down the drawing-shaft of the Barrow Colliery, near Barnsby Mr. Burt, M.F. It appears that up to February when men went down the drawing-shaft of the Barrow Colliery, near Barnsley, the raising of men in the ascending cage was prohibited. The owners, however, framed a new special rule allowing men to ascend and descend at the same time, and being forwarded to the Mining Inspector was by him in turn sent to the HOME SECRETARY, who approved of it. In this case much blame, it was said at the time, unquestionably attached to Mr. WARDELL, the Government Inspector, who instead of opposing the reprehensible innovation acted merely mechanically in the matter, and had, therefore, shown himself unfit for the office he holds. The men very properly objected to the alteration of the rule, as they had a right to do under the 53rd section of the Mines Regulation Act, and the HOME SECRETARY ordered the arbitration. The men, through the HOME SECRETARY and the Government Inspector, were represented by Mr. PARKER-RHODES, of Rotherham, and the company by Messrs. PRACE and ELLIS, of Wigan. Evidence in the first instance was given on bohalf of the company to show that no danger was to be apprehended by the adoption of a system of allowing cages to go up and down at the same time, and was pursued at other collieries in the district without any complaint. Evidence on the contrary direction was given by some of the officials of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association, some of the workmen at the mine, including the check-weighnum. Mr. Carring and the first in the Kington and Association, some of the workmen at the mine, including the check-weighman. Mr. Carrington, of the Kiveton Park Colliery, was present as referree in the event of the arbitrators not agreeing; but present as reterred in the event of the arbitration it is condially to be hoped that so useful a restriction—which at all events limits the loss of life or injury in case of accident to one cageful of men instead of two—will be made compulsory everywhere.

CLOSING OF COAL MINES, AND LOSSES IN THE COAL TRADE.

An agitation having just commenced in Yorkshire for an advance of miners' wages, on the ground of the high price of coal, and the large dividends being received by the owners of coal mines, it may be well to draw attention to facts that have not been taken into consideration by those who have initiated the movement, which it is intended shall extend throughout the entire Midland field, Stafford-shire, and Lancashire. Mr. PICKARD, of the West Riding Miners' Association, who has commenced the agitation, states that the best coal is now higher by 2s. per ton than it was this time last year, and that mines which paid no dividend in 1882 have done so in 1883. So that mines which paid no dividend in 1882 have done so in 1883. So far from this being the case a coalowner states that the difference in the price of the best coal now and this time last year is only 6d. per ton, whilst in the case of coking collieries the contracts made this year were at a less figure than in 1882. He also states that not one-fifth of the collieries in Yorkshire have paid a dividend during the present year. But the question of losses in the past year is never entertained by those who get up agitations for increased wages. Yet it should be considered as a by no means unimportant factor in the matter, for the losses sustained have led to the closing of many mines owing to the exhaustion of capital. This has been especially the case in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where a vast amount of capital has been lost in connection with coal mining. Since the end of 1874 no less than 152 mines were entirely closed to the end of 1882. No less than 40 were shut up in 1875 and 1876, whilst in the two following years 63 were abandoned. Some few collieries were merely closed for a time from the exhaustion of the original capital; but most of them have not been re-opened, some having become exbut most of them have not been re-opened, some having become exhausted, whilst in other cases the seams were either too thin or the area of the royalty too limited to allow of their being profitably worked when the price of coal came down to something like what it is at the present time: In 1872 and 1873, when coal realised what may be termed fabulous prices, all mines paid well; but after the close of those years the losses became serious, and then it was found processary to close many of them alteographs.

close of those years the losses became serious, and then it was found necessary to close many of them altogether.

From 1875 to 1882, both inclusive, the collieries, as a rule, were worked without realising any profit whatever, whilst the owners of some lost considerably. But this is not now taken into consideration by those who are supposed to represent them, for they now demand an advance of wages, because they say prices are better than they were in 1882, in which year Mr. PICKARD states collieries did not pay any dividend whatever. There is, however, every appearance that the demand will be strenuously resisted, if on no other ground than that furnished by the agitators, that collieries did not pay a dividend in 1832; and, if they did not, then it is certain they did not do so during several years previously.

FATALITY AT COOK'S KITCHEN.—Two men, Caleb Mills and Richard Thomas, were killed on Thursday morning through an accident at this mine. A piece of ground in the 332 fell on them, crushing them to death instantly; at the same time a man named Harris had his leg broken.

WHEAL AGAR ACCIDENT — GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION.—At Camborne, on Tuesday, Ralph Daniell, sub-agent at Wheal Agar, was summoned under the Metalliferous Mines Act for that he did in permit, or cause to be used, for lowering or raising persons in Agar, a certain machine worked by steam without having Wheal Agar, a certain machine worked by steam without having attached thereto a proper indicator (in addition to any mark on the rope) which would show to the person who worked the said machine to position of cage or load in the shaft, contrary to the statute in that case made and provided.—Mr. R. M. Paul, of Truro, appeared on behalf of Mr. R. J. Frecheville, Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines.—In reply to the Bench, Capt. Daniell pleaded guilty to sending away the proper cage rope, and stated that it was the custom to do so if there was anything the matter with it. The capstan rope was then attached to the cage, but they had no indicator for it. Mr. Frecheville, at the request of the Bench, gave a technical explanation of the affair. He stated that the danger of not having an indicator on the machine used for raising and lowering men would be that the man who drove the engine could not tell the exact position of the cage in the shaft at the time, so that an overwinding tion of the cage in the shaft at the time, so that an overwinding accident might result. That, however, had nothing whatever to do with the Wheal Agar accident. Another danger was that the cage might be left down with slack rope, because the only means of knowing where the cage was would be by a bit of tow or other mark on the rope, and the communication of signals by ringing from the men at the level that they were winding from. This was a Very rough means of gauging the whereabouts of a cage in a shaft very rough means of gauging the whereabouts of a cage in a shaft, as the engineman would not know sufficiently close when to stop the engine, so that the cage would be let down on the gate, and the engine still working slack rope would be produced. Although the rope was in a rotten and unsound condition at the point where it fractured, still he thought it would hold the small weight of the cage and were about 30 case. If there had not been a kink in the standard weight of the cage. and men-about 30 cwts,-if there had not been a kink in it. next danger would be that in taking up a cage with slack rope there would be a jerk, which would cause a great strain on the rope. If the cage and men, weighing 30 cwts., were freely suspended in the

shaft, the weight or pull on the rope would simply be 30 cwts., being merely a case of static force. If, however, there was slack rope, and the cage was brought suddenly into motion from a state of rest, dynamics would be brought into play, and the pull on the rope would be from two to three times the amount of the weight. Thus, if the cage and men in it weighed 30 cwts., the pull on the rope would be from 45 tons, and that was more than the working load of such a rope, even when new and in good condition, when it was used for raising and lowering men. The Chairman, addressing Capt. Daniell, said the Bench wished to give him the full benefit of their knowledge that he would not have used the rope if he had the slightest idea of an accident; but the Bench felt that they could not inflict a mere nominal penalty, because the Act was infringed, although they were satisfied there was no culpable neglect. They would inflict a penalty of 21 and 28s. costs.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON WARRANT MARKET.

Mr. W. Wilson (Glasgow, Sept. 27) writes:—The warrant market shows no recovery nor appearance of any immediate change in that direction. Those scientific adaptations by which the bye-products of iron manufacture are saved and utilised are expected ultimately to cheapen pig-iron, but it must be some years before that which has got little further than the experimental stage can be generally applied. The knowledge, however, that such a result will be reached ere long accounts, in some measure, for the present unwillingness of the public to invest in iron. We are on the eve of a new departure in iron making. The shipments of Scotch iron are large for the week, and until date show a favourable comparison with former years: 1009 tons were put into store here last week, while 761 tons were taken out at Middlesborough. There is no change in the number of furnaces blowing. Business was done during the past week at the following prompt cash prices:—

at the following	prompt c	ash pr	ices:-						
Thursday, Sept.	20.	Fr	iday, Sep				day, Se		
46/11/4, 46/01/4, 46/1,	46/01/2		4, 46/11/2.				46/01/2,		
Tuesday, Sept.			sday, Sep				day, Se		
46/136, 46/336	***	48/3	3, 45/2, 46	/6			, 46/8, 46		
			1883.		1882.		1881.		
Price of Scotch Was			46/1	***		***			
Furnaces in blast in			115	***	111	***	121	***	82
Iron in store at thi			587,052	***	626,977	**	587,702	***	437,013
Shipments of Scot week ending Se			14,338		12,933				8,072
Do. since beginning			480,376						527,841
Price of Middlesbro			39/-			***	42/3		
Furnaces in blast I Middlesbro' Iron			117	***	120	449	117	***	115
Grangemouth, Sept. 22	week end	ling	4,610	***	6,250	***	7,046	***	4,439
Do. do. since begin	ning of yes	ır	194,650	***	167,749	***	217,713	***	178,860

THE TIN TRADE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The subjoined figures, prepared by a competent authority, show the present position and prospects of the foreign tin trade; their tearing upon the tin trade generally is, of course, important:—

Straits and Australian tin shipped for—

Eight months ending Aug. 31 Tons 11,950 5305 Corresponding eight months, 1882 6,540 6685	
Eight months' gain of production	4,030 6,015
Total of foreign tin delivered from-	Total.
Eight months ending Aug. 31 Tons 10,814 4353 Corresponding eight months, 1882 10,096 4613	
Eight months' increase of European consumptionTons Rate of increase per annum	458 687

THE AMERICAN TIN TRADE-STATISTICS OF TIN.

Aug. 1, 1883.—Stock in all hands, New York, Boston, and Phil-into New York 1410 Australian, ,, L. & F., and refined 33

**	9.9	Banca and Billiton	**	115=
	Tota	1		**********
Consumpti	on-Duri	ng August		Tons
Total anot	Stook			
		s and Malacca, June, Jul		**********
August,	shipments	, per steamers	.Tons	1,630
· ditto		pril, May, and June, per		275
ditto		rom London stocks (estim		nil
ditto		in (estimated)		300
ditto	Billiton a	and Banca (estimated)	******	nil=
				70

eptionally heavy, so large a portion of them was needed for immediate requirements, as to leave no undue surplus, and to cause no material decline in price. The market opened for the month at 21\frac{3}{2} c. 30 days, and closed at 20\frac{3}{2} c. to 21 c. cash and 21\frac{3}{2} c. 30 days, the fluctuations between these prices being unimportant. Notwithstanding the large arrivals many dealers seemed to have no available stocks, and were ready at any time to nick up cash lots at available stocks, and were ready at any time to pick up cash lots at moderate prices. Business in futures was somewhat restricted by the scarcity of lots offering; the bulk of the business done was at $21\frac{1}{8}$ c. scarcity of lots offering; the bulk of the business done was at 21½ c. to 20½ c. The London market opened at 94l. 10s., and closed at 93l., the fluctuations being varied but unimportant. In Holland the opening prices were 57½ fl. for Banca, and 56½ fl. for Billiton. Our last advices, dated Aug. 29, quote 57 fl. for Banca, and 56 fl. for Billiton. The regular bi-monthly Billiton sale went at 63½ fl. The European deliveries are reported as 1600 tons in London (including 250 tons shipped to the United States), and 750 tons in Holland. The new shipments are reported as 900 tons from Australia and 1200 from the East Indies, 850 of the latter being to the United States. Although production shows an increase over that of last year, it does not show any increase over the early months of the present year. Consumpany increase over the early months of the present year. Consumption, on the other hand, is not only greater than during 1882, but greater than during the early part of 1883. This is significant as an indication of the future, as it is clearly apparent that a still further increase in production will be required to supply the increasing consumptive demand. With this state of affairs in the article itself and crops, and the speculative feeling usually induced by such prospects, comments on the probable course of the market are unnecessary. Regarding the statistical position of pig tin in the United States, it seems difficult to convince our European friends of the trustworthiness of the figures heretofore set forth by us. Possibly those who are basing their movements on the erroneous reports from New York are not so prominently interested in a rise as they were in past years. There is no syndicate or artificial means used to sustain prices here, the enormously increased demand from the recently settled country west of Chicago, added to the natural increase of the older States, being sufficient to overcome the larger importations into New York. It was predicted on all sides that the late heavy shipments to this country from all parts of the world would precipitate a decline. The results of the August arrivals and deliveries prove the inaccuracy of these predictions. In addition to the large business that this firm does between the principal importers and distributers of tin, we also have a large share of the out-of-town orders to fill, and by our system of collating statistics we feel justified in asserting the correctness of our estimate as against all others. We estimate that consumption

For the European statistics we are indebted to Messrs, W. T. Sargant
and Sons, London: 1883. 1882. 1881.
Aug. 31. Aug. 31. Aug. 31.
Foreign tin in London and landing Tons 4,670 6,366 7,547
Straits affoat for London [including] 660 100 150
Australian ditto wire advices 1,375 850 1,537
Banca on warrants in Holland 960 969 830
Billiton in Holland
Billiton afloat for Holland
Other foreign in Holland
Stock in America and quantity anoat 3,020 2,870 3,160
Total14,76513,91815,604
Trading Company's reserves of unsold Banca:—
Stock in Holland
Floating for Holland 175 303 360
Price of Straits and Australian tin, New York 201c 25c 201c.
ditto ditto London £93 0 £102 £90 5
New York, Sept. 1. EDWARD P. WHITE AND CO.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Sept. 27.—All that can fairly be said of the prospects of mining just now is that they are somewhat of a more hopeful character. There does seem to be a little prospect of an improvement in the price of metals, and it is a fortunate fact that there really has been an actual improvement, though a small one, in share transactions. Upon the whole, therefore, a not unfavourable final quarter of the year may be reasonably anticipated, though "never prophesy till you know," is emphatically still the wisest course. However, there really are no signs at present of a backward movement to set against the more favourable indications.

The exhibition of the Mining Institute which, has been held at Redruth this week, and which will be found fully dealt with elsewhere, is without question the fullest and most practical the society has held. The great feature was, of course, the trial of the pulverisers, of which no less than five were worked side by side on the very conveniently placed dressing-floors at Pedn-an-drea. There was, however, hardly any department of mining operations that did not receive more or less illustration in the Exhibition, and there was an ample show of interest in the whole proceedings that augurs well for the future. In Mr. Henderson the society has a capital President, and in Mr. W. Rich a most admirable secretary.

There has not yet heen any special appropresent of the result of

ample show of interest in the whole proceedings that augurs well for the future. In Mr. Henderson the society has a capital President, and in Mr. W. Rich a most admirable secretary.

There has not yet been any special announcement of the result of the pulverisers and drill trials in connection with the Polytechnic meeting, and some little time may possibly elapse before the detailed report is prepared. We believe, however, that the following awards will be recommended by the mechanical judges to the general committee as the result of the trial and the postponed considerations—some of the entries not being in place when they first met:—Pulveriser trials, first silver medal, to Messrs. Michell and Tregoning; drill trials Eclipse, first silver; Excelsior, second silver. The Otto gas-engine has a first silver medal, and the differential gear of Messrs. Hathern, Davey, and Co., of Leeds, a second silver.

Whether "wheal" or "huel" be the correct way of spelling the word is of very little consequence—phonetically they are one, and people in old times exercised a "wide liberality in orthography, even in the spelling of personal names; but there is really no doubt as to the meaning. A wheal is simply a "work," first applied to stream works, and then restricted to mines. The same word is seen as a verb in the motto of Mr. Polwheles (whose name, by the way, means only the work by the hole or pool) Karenza whealas karenza—"love awaketh love."

Capt. Daniel has been fined 2l. and 1l. 8s. costs for breaking the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Act, by working an apparatus for raising and lovering men without a proper indicator. Of covery

awaketh love."

Capt. Daniell has been fined 2l. and 1l. 8s. costs for breaking the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Act, by working an apparatus for raising and lowering men without a proper indicator. Of course this was in no way the cause of the Wheal Agar casualty; but such a breach of the law could hardly be passed over by Mr. Frecheville or the Home Office, and this prosecution may tend to prevent the substitution of capstan ropes for such purposes in future. Capt. Daniell, of course, as being in charge of the mine when the change was made, was held responsible.

There is hardly likely to be much done in the way of reform in mine leases by the Mining Institute while Mr. Henderson continues President. There is very much to be said for the spirit which prompted that gentleman's generous—indeed, chivalrous—remarks in defence of Mr. Basset at the opening of the Exhibition of the Mining Institute. No one had ever questioned the liberality of Tehidy until the late Dolcoath business, and, since then, perhaps, there has been a disposition to sink by-gones in presence of current and unpleasant facts. But when Mr. Henderson went on to disapprove of attempted legislation on the subject of mine leases, and spoke of landlords' rights as if they were practically absolute, and counselled kindliness of spirit with an utter forgetfulness of the equally needful fortiter in re, he certainly went a long way off from the course of current opinion. It is quite as well that mine lords should not be misled into thinking that in this Mr. Henderson at all represents the general feeling of the mining community, though from his customary point of view the idea is natural. There is more dissatisfaction in this business, and that non-political, than he apparently knows.

TRADE IN SOUTH WALES.

Sept. 27.—The activity at all the South Wales coal ports continues, and prices are very firm. The amount sent away from Cardiff last week was 126,334 tons foreign and 24,628 coastwise; Newport, 23,036 tons foreign and 21,390 coastwise; Swansea, 28,898 tons foreign and 3333 coastwise. The improved facilities at the Cardiff Docks are working well. The shipments at the East Dock and Roath Basin in 1881 were 4,498,474 tons, whereas during the eight months of the present year the shipments have been equal to 5,447,547 tons, or an increase of 20 per cent. There are other improvements about to be introduced, which will still further provide for a more rapid shipment. Double-screened are quoted from 10s. 6d. to 11s. 9d.; colliery screened from 10s. to 11s. 3d. Small coal is in slack demand, while patent fuel is active. Swansea shipped 7179 tons of the latter last week. The directors of the Great Western Colliery Company (Limited) on Saturday last resolved to declare a dividend of 5s. per share upon the ordinary shares of class B for the half-year ending June 30, 1883, which will be paid on the 1st prox.

A competent authority writes thus on the present aspect of the iron and steel industries of the district:—"I have been making very careful enquiries in exceptionally well informed—I may say semioficial—quarters, touching the notice to terminate contracts given by the employers at the magnity of the South Western Means with the part of the South Western Mea Sept. 27 .- The activity at all the South Wales coal ports continues,

official—quarters, touching the notice to terminate contracts given by the employers at the majority of the South Wales and Monmouth-shire iron and steel works. From what I have been able to glean, it appears that there will be a reduction in the wage rate ask the brightness of general business prospects, the certainty of good crops, and the speculative feeling usually induced by such prospects, within this category. They, too, will have to submit to a reduction, comments on the probable course of the market are unnecessary. will affect 10,000 or 15,000 persons at least directly, and 30,000 or 40,000 indirectly and directly, the matter is a serious one. The men in some cases seemed inclined to resist. I have spoken to one of them—a typical member of his class—intelligent and resolved. He tells me that the wage rate of fitters and other mechanics averages between 2s. 4d. and 3s. 6d. a day—rarely more, and sometimes less. The general working average is 3s. 6d. a day, and the labourers only get from 1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. a day. The mechanics are 20 per cent. below the rest of the daymen at the iron and steel works at certain works; they were reduced, and here set he days to sallie a works. works; they were reduced, and have not had any levelling up. With such a wage, how can the workmen, it is asked, agree to accept any reduction? Their finances will barely purchase food; the reduction will make bread a scarcity. I recounted these facts and arguments to a gentleman connected with the employers. His report was: —The figures, as far as they went, were correct; but they did not fairly represent the sum total of the workmen's carnings. The men worked extra time and in this reappead of the workmen's carnings. our estimate as against all others. We estimate that consumption will take between 4000 and 4500 tons during September, October, and November of this year.

Below we give the stocks, on spot and affort, for Europe and America.

Below we give the stocks, on spot and affort, for Europe and America.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Sept. 27.—Alike in North and South Staffordshire pigs are in plentiful supply, and brands were offered in heavy lots, which are seldom in the hands of makers in any considerable bulk. An extensive business has been done throughout the week without concessions from opening rates. Yet most pig makers have still heavy stocks whose prospects of decrease are not improved by certain preparations for adding to the number of furnaces in blast. In one case a second furnace is being set, only a firm who have been selling at about 45s, pigs made mainly from the Northampton ore, which have proved formidable competitors to the regular Northampton iron. Native all mine pigs are, perhaps, a shade easier, it being less difficult to obtain them at 62s, 6d. Cinder qualities remain at 42s, 6d. The finished iron market is scarcely so satisfactory on the week either as to home business or rates. Sheet and bars, however, continue to be ordered freely for export. Coal would be easier to buy but for the anticipation that the wages of the colliers may be somewhat advanced under the pending arbitration proceedings. A quiet business has been done on the basis of 9s, for furnace sorts.

There is still opposition to the newly formed Coal Trade Wages Board, between the content of the service of the colliers and the service of the colliers of the colliers of the colliers of the colliers is the colliers of th

There is still opposition to the newly formed Coal Trade Wages Board, although it is decidedly small compared with the amount of fidelity throughout the South Staffordshire district. The miners in the several localities of Rowley, Blackheath, Rowley Regis, Cradley Heath, and Old Hill have resolved not to contribute to the Board; and, moreover, to give 14 days' notice on Saturday, Oct. 6, for an advance of 4d. per day on Thick coal wages, and 2d. per day on Thick coal wages, and 2d. per day on Thick coal day on Thick coal wages, and 2d. per day on Thin coal. Meanwhile the trade is awaiting with some suspense the award of the President of the Board, Mr. Haden Corser, barrister, of Wolverhampton, upon the evidence already before him, according to which the men ask for an advance of wages equal to 8d. per day upon present rates. The President desires further information, and for this purpose the Board

has been summoned for another meeting at Dudley.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Scpt. 27.—A fair trade continues to be the rule as regards the iron industry of Derbyshire, and the men all round continue to be well employed. There is a large output of pig at the Staveley and other works right through the Erewash Valley, and as far as Bestwood. works right through the Erewash Valley, and as far as Bestwood. The local consumption has been heavy, more particularly for foundry purposes, whilst a good tonnage has also been sent away into Lancashire and even Staffordshire, in which counties it realises rather more than even the Northamptonshire, although most of the ore used comes from the latter county. In fact, little is now being worked in any direction. Even the Staveley Company, which used to raise a good deal close to the works, now obtains its supplies from Lincolnshire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire, where considerable areas of ground have been secured, and the stone raised by the company, which at one time purchased largely from the lessees in the Wellingborough district. There is now a large output of gas and water pipes, and rather more is also doing in rolled iron and some descriptions of forgings. Affairs in the mining districts of both Derbyshire and the West Riding have become more lively during the week, for many meetings have been held with respect to the advance of wages brought forward at the instance of the leaders of the Miners' Association. The men have enjoyed a rather long season the Miners' Association. The men have enjoyed a rather long season of rest and contentment, trade having kept up well, but now they are told they must join in the agitation for an advance of wages, and are told they must join in the agitation for an advance of wages, and this will be done by a great many against their will. Mr. Pickard, the unrestly spirit and former mover in the agitation, states that coal is now 2s. per ton higher as regards the best qualities than it was in the corresponding period of last year, whilst a large colliery owner states most emphatically that the difference is not more than 6d. per ton. But Mr. Pickard appears to obtain what he terms his facts from sources that are available to no other persons but himself.

The men in the districts have certainly been well employed, and that is the reason for the demand now being made, so that it would appear that when the miners are working but four days a week they are quite contented, but when six days are found for them then is the time for stirring up commotion and causing discontent all round. Since last notice there has been a falling off in the demand for

the time for stirring up commotion and causing discontent all round. Since last notice there has been a falling off in the demand for house coal, not only as regards the London, but other markets as well, whilst prices have undergone no change. Still, there has been no stacking worth speaking of, and that is saying a good deal. So far, however, as the London trade is concerned, it would appear that the merchants have laid in heavy stocks, so as to be prepared for any change that may be brought about by the miners' agitation.

But it is said that the mineowners are determined to oppose the demands made upon them, which they assert are not warranted by the state of trade, so far as prices are concerned. It is probable that

the state of trade, so far as prices are concerned. It is probable that before long a large quantity of Scotch coul will be sent to London, and sold at from 4s. to 6s. per ton below the present charges, and when this is done the inland colliery owners will be obliged to lower their charges, and the railway companies their carriage rate. Some changes appear almost certain to take place, for it appears monstrous that the consumers in London should pay three times as much for their coal as it costs at the pits. Steam coal has gone off tolerably well from Derbyshire, whilst a rather brisk business has been done in it from the collieries in the South Yorkshire district, a good deal being sent to Hull and Gringby for expectation to the North of deal being sent to Hull and Grimsby for exportation to the North of Europe. But the activity is not likely to continue much longer, see-ing that shipments to the Baltic are likely to be discontinued before long, owing to the ice, which is generally expected to show itself in October. Gas coal is being sent away in larger quantities, but this makes no difference as to prices, for the contracts are entered into for the year.

Trade in Sheffield in the lighter branches is now looking better, extent. There is still marked activity with respect to composite armour-plates for our Government, as well as for the Italian and other Governments, so that the two great companies have a long season of briskness before them. In ship and boiler plates, sheets and wire a fair business is also being done. Makers of Bessemer and crucible steel are doing a steady trade, more especially in billets of the former for there is not now so much doing in rails in the mills continue to be run in most instances to their full of the former, for there is not now so much doing in rails in the town or district, the old makers being unable to compete with those recently established in the North of England and Wales. A good recently established in the North of England and Wales. A go deal of cast-steel is now consumed in the making of wheels sections, as well as axles, haulage pulleys, and rollers, miners' drills, files, haumers, spanners, &c., as well as for general cutlery and tools. The leading cutlery houses continue to be favourably off for business, The leading cutlery houses continue to be favourably off for business, so that the hands are, as a rule, fully employed. The best demand is for first-class material, so that those engaged in inferior qualities are not doing so very well. Edge tools, files, and saws are in fair request, and some houses engaged in specialities, including agricultural tools, are beginning to make a start for spring delivery. The foundries are now doing better in both heavy and light material, and a steady business prevails at the engineering works.

The Staveley Coal and Iron Company have just reached the coal on the Arkwright estate, which comprises an area of something like 4000 acres. The seam of coal, which is about 6 ft. in thickness, and of good quality, was reached at a depth of 310 wards from the surface.

prices were low—American competition was crushing. The English manufacturers were also coming to the front, and the employers had had to face a plethoric and almost stagnant condition of affairs.

These are, in brief, the contra statements. Matters look decidedly critical, and the public will watch with interest, not unmixed with apprehension, the near development of events."

Newport shipped some parcels of iron last week, as follows:—
Helmstadt, 850 tons; Helsingborg, 700; East London, 642; Pirreus, 50 tons. Cardiff sent away, in the aggregate, 3346 tons. The iron ore trade remains dull. Cardiff received 13,962 tons last week from Bilbao, and 2691 tons from other places; Newport, 10,597 tons from Bilbao, and 800 tons from other places; The price may be quoted at 13s. 6d. The Tin-Plate Trade is healthy, but, owing to the firm attitude of manufacturers, orders are not very plentiful. Those who are forced to buy to complete orders have to pay from 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per box for best I.C. cokes, while "wasters" are in brisk demand at 15s. 9d. REPORT FROM NORTH WALES, SALOP, AND CARDIGAN.

Sept. 27.—Perhaps the best word, if not quite a dictionary one, by which to best describe the lead mining industry of Wales and Shropshire, would be stagnated. There is an all but total absence of enterprise. There is a little doing at the South Roman Gravels, in Shropshire, and a new move forward is being made at the Ochry-Graig Mine, Llangynog, in Montgomeryshire. In slate quarries there is a little more enterprise among those of the Bettws Garnon Valley in Carnarvonshire. In the Festiniog district the trade has not been as good as it usually is during the summer months, and the quarries at the northern end of the Corris range are not doing much. At the best quarries the stocks are too heavy. The collieries, though fairly well employed, are not doing remunerative work. In the lime trade there is a revival for agricultural purposes, and there has been a resuscitation of ironworks, which have long been standing, in the Wrexham district

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

-The Steam Coal Trade still continues fairly active There is still a fair amount of orders in hand for best coals of this class. East India orders are also coming in, and it is expected that, as the Mediterranean and French orders are now well looked after, as the Mediterranean and French orders are now well looked after, and the requirements at the various coaling stations for steamers are being carefully watched, the falling off in Baltic requirements, as winter approaches, will not be so severely felt. The present demand for steam small coal and nuts is also good Nuts are coming much into use for steamers as bunker coal, and the make of this class of coal is likely to become general. Prices are well maintained generally for all classes of steam coals, and nut coals have a rising tendency. The demand for gas coal is now strong, and contracts will keep all the gas pits fully employed. It is possible that the reduction in the output of this coal may cease, and to be very scarce during the winter. The demand for house coals continues good, and the price of this coal is likely to be advanced to some extent during the winter. The price of gas coal at present is from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per price of this coal is likely to be advanced to some extent during the winter. The price of gas coal at present is from 7s, to 7s. 6d. per ton. So far, it is evident that the introduction of the electric light has benefited gas producers and the gas coal collieries. Gas makers have been induced to reduce their price, and thus to stimulate the use of gas for many purposes besides lighting. The use of gas has consequently been much increased both at home and abroad, and this is likely to continue. One of the Durham towns is using 1,000,000 cubic ft. of gas monthly more this year than it did last year. This represents the use of 1200 tons more coal per annum, so that it will be seen that an enlarged consumption is in progress. There is a represents the use of 1200 tons more coal per annum, so that it will be seen that an enlarged consumption is in progress. There is a general increase, and to a large amount; and this is likely to improve the price got by the colliery owners, and also in time to improve the wages of the miners. The shipment of coal at Tyne Dock during the past week amounted to 109,404 tons—nearly 11,000 tons above the shipment of the corresponding week last year. The shipments at the principal stations on the river have also been large. The shipments of coal coke, and general goods at the docks and capter ship-

ments of coal, coke, and general goods at the docks and other shipping places on the Wear have also been large.

The Iron Trade is very quiet this week, owing to the meetings of the Iron and Steel Institute. Very little business has been done either by merchants or makers, and there has been no change in prices, which have generally been very firmly maintained at the rates ruling last week. When proport iron has been required the full ruling last week. When prompt iron has been required the full price has had to be paid. The shipments have not flagged, but have been going on upon a considerable scale, and appear likely to do so for the rest of the month. Whether the deliveries will come up to for the rest of the month. Whether the deliveries will come up to those of last September is a moot point, as they reached 100,000 tons—a very heavy delivery. Shipments cannot fail to be large for the present and next month, as the Baltic and other quarter's stocks are laid in before winter. There is still a great pressure for the delivery of No. 3 iron. Some resort has been had to warrants. Nearly all the iron held in this form is No. 3 foundry, and hence there is always a reserve to meet emergencies. The finished iron trade has been very busy, and there has been a steady business doing in old orders; new ones, however, have been scarce. Prices are about—Ship-plates, 6l.; angles, 5l. 10s.; bars, 5l. 15s.; and pig-iron, No. 3, is 39s. per ton. The demand for coke is rather quiet at present, but there is no change in the value of it.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON BROTHERS, MINEOWNERS STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c 1 ST MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON

No. 4 level once the "Blind Man's Bunch," has been cleared at No. 4 level once the "Bind Man's Bunch," has been cleared at D'Eresby Mountain, and in the sink below there is good lead in the side, leading to the expectation that a good lode will be found in the bottom of it, which will soon be proved. In the rise above No. 5, and under this sink, the lode is worth 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. Its importance, therefore, may be seen. In the bottom of No. 6 the lode has been rich for 30 yards in length, and continues going south. Perhaps the better way to apswer the other question of our south. Perhaps the better way to answer the other question of our correspondent is to quote a letter of the agent sent to the office on Saturday:—"The sinking this shaft (that is, from the sink to the rise named) I look upon as being of the utmost importance, particularly so when we consider that in the stopes just directly under this point we have a fine lode, worth fully 3 tons of lead per fathom. The depth from this No. 4 level down to the present stopes is about 23 fathoms and Logaridar, it but natural to expect good lead all The depth from this No. 4 level down to the present stopes is about 23 fathoms, and, I consider it but natural to expect good lead all through this sinking, and if it proves so it will open out a section of ground that cannot fail to enable us to work the mine profitably afterwards." About 25,000l. have been spent upon the mine, and large quantities of lead have been sold. At first the lead brought over 12l. per ton, which would have paid well. Our object is now to make it pay even at the present price of lead.

Prince of Wales has been inspected for a large shareholder by a well-known and independent agent, and his report (a copy of which has been sent to us) is of a very satisfactory character. At the 102 fm. level cast the last 20 fathoms driving has been, he says, on a productive lode, and in the present end, which is near a cross-course, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing rich stones of copper, with tin disseminated throughout; a very kindly lode, and a great deal of payable ground has been laid open and available for stoping. At the 102 west, about 20 fms. behind the present end, they drove in janother direction, and intersected a strong well-defined lede for best him and covere for the whole distance according the best point in the mine. All in whole ground, and being 40 fms. in advance of the 102, proves there is a long run of mineral ground in this part of the mine. Summing up, the agent evidently thinks there is at present a large quantity of tin ground laid open in the mine, that we have a good mine capable of greatly increasing its returns at once, and of opening out a mine second to few in Cornwall. At present we return 2 to 3 tons of tin a month, from 12 heads of stamps, worked at night only. The inspector says the tin must be at least 35 lbs. of tin per ton of stuff to yield this, and that we should at once have 36 heads of stamps. Then if 12 heads working only at night can give 3 tons, 36 heads night and day ought to give nearly 20 tons, and a large monthly profit, to say nothing of the copper. This report, in fact, confirms the opinion we have had and ressed about the mine, and we have written to ascertain the cost of the extra stamps and things required to make it a good paying property.

It may be asked, in the face of such a report as this, what have the committee been doing? and it may be as well to answer it at once. At every meeting of shareholders of late the Chairman has of good quality, was reached at a depth of 310 yards from the surface. endeavoured to impress upon them the value of the mine; he has

told them that it once paid good dividends from copper, and showed every indication of doing so from tin, if properly and energetically worked. But there has been the greatest difficulty in getting calls made to pay even the current costs of the mine. Our own shares have cost us over 11. 10s. each; we have carried on over 1000, and have had, besides, constantly to advance the monthly costs, owing to the arrears of calls. The committee, therefore, have done all in their power, and could not well, under the circumstances, erect more stamps. Now the mine demands them. We have often thought, and expressed the feeling, that in one respect history has repeated itself here, and we hope it soon may in another respect. For many years Wheal Crebor, in the same neighbourhood, was the same drag upon us. Calls were difficult to get in, and we had constantly to advance money to pay monthly wages. But, though nearly tired out, we never lost faith; and, after shares were down to 1s. 6d. each, we bought half the mine, and in six months they were at 13t. each, and the mine is now one of, if not the best in the county. And there is every prospect, if certain things are carried out, that Prince of Wales may also pay well very shortly.

The bottom level in Crebor, the 132 east, is now worth 14 tons of The bottom level in Crebor, the 132 east, is now worth 14 tons of copper ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom, and cannot be worth much less than 90% to 100% per fathom. This is the richest course of ore yet seen in any end of the mine. A winze sinking below the level is also worth 4 tons of ore and 2 tons of mundic per fathom, which speaks well for the next level. The pioneer level east (the 43) has improved to 4 tons per fathom. Altogether the mine never looked so well or so promising before.

West Crebor shares may become in demand through sympathy, as these shares also have fallen very low, but we hope soon to hear of a discovery in the mine, which would give them a permanent rise on

The gossan ore discovered at Langford, and referred to last week. has been assayed, and yields 764 per cent. of lead and 93 ozs. of silver per ton. If the old shareholders who have not applied for

has been assayed, and yields 76½ per cent. of lead and 9½ ozs of silver per ton. If the old shareholders who have not applied for their shares do not apply very shortly they may lose their shares, and see them at a premium.

Applications for Langford will, we understand, only be received for a few days longer. The position is this—for every two shares held in the Limited company our correspondent and other shareholders will get one in the present at 5s., and this will be about the same interest in the mine; for the Limited company was in 25,000 shares and the present in 12,000. The resolution to carry out the present plan was unanimously passed at the meeting of the shareholders, it being the only one to save the property to those of the old shareholders who chose to go on with it; which we hope all will do. To sell the machinery piecemeal would not more than pay the debts, and the shareholders would lose all.

The lode in the 20 level is good saving work for lead and silver.

The stock markets are firm all round, though with the exception The stock markets are firm all round, though what the exception of some speculation in one or two securities there is not much business doing. Foreign Stocks are firm, but show no great changes in prices. Mexican Three per Cents, have been in demand on more favourable rumours as to pending negociations. American and Canadian Railways are higher, Grand Trunks have been in demand at dian Railways are higher, Grand Trunks have been in demand at a considerable advance, the Third Preference being over 4 per cent. up. Mexican Railways continue to attract the chief attention. The Ordinary Stock, after being sold down to 74, has recovered over 8 per cent. The Traffic return published this week, although showing a decrease of 3,300. compared with the corresponding week of last year, was not so bad as expected in some quarters: the stock has risen in consequence on repurchases by operators for the fall.

There is not very much doing in English Railways and the changes in prices are unimportant. The market, however, closes firm. The Bank rate has been reduced this week to 3 per cent.

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The parent Australian colony is thoroughly alive to the importance and value of a properly developed railway system, and every few months beholds the completion of the extension of an existing line, or the commencement of a new branch. At the close of 1882 there were 1315 miles of railway actually completed, and 504 in course of construction. This is exclusive of railways to be formed at a cost of several millions during the next few years. The lines are mostly single, and are very substantially constructed. The stations are generally elegant and commodious structures of stone or brick, with spacious covered platforms, not unlike what travellers on the Midland Railway between London and Derby are familiar with. The number of railway passengers during 1881 was 6,907,312, showing the extensive use made by colonists of the travelling facilities provided them.

Date. Mines. Sept.25—Foxdale

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FOREIGN MINES.

AIMADA AND TRING OOSSOLITATED SILVER—Richard Harris, Aug. 17
of silvers highly mineralined. This could be now producing about 12 loan of good miling one per little in. The average of its general major from a large grid of an important producing about 12 loan of good miling one per failing. The per silvers is a large grid of the producing of the per silvers of the per silvers. The silvers is a large grid of the per silvers of the per silvers. The silvers is the per silvers of the per silvers of the per silvers. The silvers is the per silvers of the per silvers of the per silvers. The silvers is the per silvers of t

week.—Old Plant, Buildings, &c.: The various repairs and constructions are now very nearly completed, with the exception of the old washing tanks.—Teleras: I have now 12 of these alight.

PIERREFITTE.—Manager, Sept. 24: The 'following shows the result of the past fortight's working:—575 tons of orestuff has been broken, and 750 tons has been fidelivered at the dressing-floors. The latter quantity has produced 105 tons of first-class lead ore and a little blende. The value of the stopes are about as follows:—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 stopes, in back of No. 1 lovel, north-west of the slides—No. 1 is worth 3 tons; No. 2, 5 tons; No. 3, 4 tons; and No. 4, 5 tons of lead to the fathom. At the south-east of the slides—No. 1 is worth 3 tons; No. 2, 5 tons; No. 3, 4 tons; and No. 4, 5 tons of lead to the fathom. At the south-east of the slide No. 1 stope below level, is worth about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The rise is worth 5 tons of lead to the fathom. At the south-east of the slide where of ground to take away. In the north mine the end in the No. 2 level is not rich at present. The stopes in the back are worth about 2½ tons of lead, one being of 70 tons of hand-picked, and the other of 70 tons of hand-picked, and the other of 70 tons of first-class leads machinery at the principal floors is being during the week, as the rain has been falling in torrents. No. 4 tunnel has been and the other of 70 tons of first-class machine-dressed lead. The last percent of blendes sold will be dispatched from Plerrefitte for Bordeaux to-day.

RHODES REEF GOLD.—Mine Manager, Sept. 1: We have done little driving during the week, as the rain has been falling in torrents. No. 4 tunnel has been run 13 ft.

RECECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The number of messages sent was 1,607,206, the value of which came to 750,336/. The number of miles of wire was 14,278. The total cost to construction amounted to 432,211/.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

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THE STATE AND A Sime found to be a long parties of the Mining of

THE LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office on THURSDAY, the 4th October next, at One o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the Board,

H. SWAPFIELD, Sacretary.

8, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 26th September, 1883.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office on THURSDAY, the 4th October next, at half-past One o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and anditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the Board,
H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.
5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 26th September, 1833.

THE ALAMILLOSS COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at this office on THURSDAY, the 4th October next, at Two o'clock F.M., to receive the accounts, balance-sheet, and reports of the directors and auditors for the half-year ending 30th June last.

By order of the Board,

H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary.

H. SWAFFIELD, Secretary. 5, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 26th September, 1883.

ONSOLIDATE D MINING COMPANY

Kotice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
of the shareholders of the Consolidated Mining Company (Limited) will be
HELD at St. Michael's Hall, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of October next, at Three o'clock P.M. precisely.

By Order,

CHAS. CADOGAN, Secretary.

?, West-street, Finsbury Circus, 25th September, 1883.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Cannon.street Hotel, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 5th day of October next, at Twelve o'clock noon, to consider the reports which have recently been received as to the

By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Secretary, 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 24th September, 1883.

(Signed)

THE LEADHILLS SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors have DECLARED a DIVIDEND of THREE SHILLINGS AND SIX PENCE per share, free of income tax, PAYABLE on and after Thursday, the 11th proximo, to the shareholders this day on the books of the company.

By Order,
(Signed) FELIX F. WILSON, Secretary.

30, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., 28th September, 1883.

PRINCE OF WALES SLATE COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, at
the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum on the secured shares of
this company, will be PAID on and after 1st October next.

St. Clement's House, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.,
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CORNWALL-MINING PROPERTY.

MR. ROBERT REID WILL SELL, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, London, E.O., pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, made in the above Matter, and with the approbation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Chitty, the Judge to whose Court the said Matter is attached, on Friday, the 28th October, 1853, at Two clock precisely, in One Lot, the

LEASEHOLD MINING PROPERTY

nown as HENDRA and TIGGES, and the Mine called WHEAL VINCENT,

uate in the parish of Alternun, about nine miles from Launceston, in the

unty of Cornwall, together with the

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. G. S. and H. Brandon, Solicitors, No. 15, Essex-street, Strand, London, W.C.; of F. MAYNARD, Esq., the Official Liquidator, No. 14, Queen Victoris-street, London, E.C.; of Captain SPRY, at the Mine, who will show it on application; also at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, E.C.; and of Mr. Robert Reid, 51, Great Mariborough-street, London, W.

BOTALLACK, CORNWALL, OCTOBER 2ND.

M. R. W. HOSKEN RICHARDS has been favoured with instructions TO OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Union Hotel, Penzance, on Tuesday, the 2nd October, 1893, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, as a going concern, all the

in One Lot, as a going concern, all the

MINING SETTS, MACHINERY, PLANT, AND

MATERIAL

Of the far-famed and well-known BOTALLACK MINE, situate in St. Just-inPenwith, Cornwall.

The setts, which have been recently renewed, extend upwards of two miles,
and comprise Wheal Cock, Carnyorth, the Higher Mine, and the Crowns.

The Plant and Machinery are in efficient working order, having four Pumpling and Three Winding Engines, two Steam Stamps, and all the necessary appliances for developing the mine.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Purser, Mr. S. H.
JAMES, St. Just; of the Auctioneer, 54 and 55, Causewayhead, Penzance; or of
Mr. Thomas, Solicitor, Penzance.

Dated 3rd September, 1883.

NORTH STAFFORSHIRE,

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

YALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY.

R. SAMUEL EDWARDS WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY
AUCTION, at the North Stafford Station Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, on
idnesday, the 3rd day of October, 1833, at Four o'clock in the afternoun preely, the WHOLE of the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD IRONSTONE MINES
AUCTIONAL OFFICES, BUILDINGS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and
ANT of the

KNUTTON FARM MINING COMPANY,

Situate at Knuton Heath, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the parish of Wo stanton, in the county of Stafford.

The mines are held under a lease of which 29½ years are unexpired, and comprise the most valuable Red Mines of the district, namely—The Bassey Mine, or Blackband Coal and Ironstone; the Red Shag Coal and Ironstone, and the Red Mine; also valuable beds of brick earth, lady, and marl.

The Buildings, Machinery, and Plant comprise Offices, Machine House, three four-stail Stables, one three-stall ditto, Blacksmitha' and Carpenters' Shops, and Sharpening Shop, and Engines for Fumping, Winding, and Sawing, Donkey Engines, Olay Mill, and Capstead, Engines, Boilers, Mortar Mill, Wagons-Horses, &c.

ngines, Clay Mill, and Capsteau, and constant of the plant is of the most approved description, and in excellent The whole of the plant is of the most approved description, and in excellent

ndition. The property is in close proximity to the Market Drayton Branch of the North taffordshire Railway, to which the vendors have a right of access, and adjoins times of the Rev. Walter Sneyd, which are now worked by the Butterley Comany. To view, apply to the Manager, at the Colliery, where the working plans may

e inspected.

Particulars of sale and any further information may be obtained at the office
of the company, Silverdale, Staffre; at the place of sale; of the Auctioneer,
fronmarket, Newcastle-under-Lyme; and of Messrs. Cooper, Solicitors, Newastle-under-Lyme, and 42, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

COUNTY OF CARNARVON. IMPORTANT TO SLATE QUARRY PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS, IRON FOUNDERS, METAL BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

BREAK-UP SALE OF THE BETTWS-Y-COED SLAB AND SLATE QUARRY.

AND ALSO THE COSTLY MACHINERY.

AND ALSO THE COSTLY MACHINERY.

M. R. WILLIAM ARTHUR DEW (of the firm of William Dew and Son) has been instructed by the Bettws-y-Coed Slab and Slate Quarry Company (Limited) TO SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Works, as above, situate at Bettws-y-Coed, on Wednesday, October 10th, 1853, at Eleven o'clock A.M., without reserve, subject to conditions then and there to be produced.

duced.

The present company's interest in the Lease of the above-named extensive and valuable Quarry will be put up first; then the whole of the Plant and Machinery will be offered in lots, which consist of two 30 fest water wheels, five large bunter saws, capable of sawing the very largest blocks, one small ditto, one large common saw, and seven ditto planes and other necessary tools, all fitted up in the best manner, unequalled in any quarry in Wales.

Detailed particulars of lease and catalogues of the plant are being prepared. In the meantime, for all further particulars apply to the Solicitors, Messrs. GRIFFITHS and ALLARD, Lianrwst; G. W. M. HELLTER, ESQ., Tany-Garth, Bettwsy-Coed; M. JOHN JONES, Managing Foreman, residing at the Works; or the Auctioner, Welffield House, Bangor; Town Hall, Rhyl; and Crownsquare, Denbigh.

R. ADRIEN BORDET, Barrister, 2 Rue Neuve du Divan, Algiera. announces the PUBLIC SALE, BY AUCTION, on Friday, 16th November, 1853, at Two o'elock in the afternoon, before the Civii Tribunal of Algiera (Algeria), of the

MINE OF SAKAMODY,

Yielding Zinc, Argentiferous Lead, and Cognate Ores, situate in the Territories of Tablat and the Arba, in the department of Algiera.

This mine is in communication with the Port of Algiers by means of an excellent road 52 kilometres. In length. Area, 530 hectares 23 ares. Three master lodes, cropping visible over 1001, 1500, and 2000 metres. Massive mock ore mixed with granular galena; mock, ory marl. Eleven galleries of subterranean works. Plant, constructions, supplies, and extracted ores are included in the sale.

RESERVE PRICE, 100 620 TRIVET RESERVE PRICE, 100,000 FRANCE.

Write to Mr. Border, Prosecuting Counsel; or to Messrs. Blasselle and Letellier, Colitigant Defenders.

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ONE AIR-COMPRESSING ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER, with connections, air receiver, rock drills, and heading stand, 380 yards air supply piping, &c., &c. This Machinery has been driving a cross-cut in hard rock 3 to 4 fathoms per week forward.
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DUMPING ENGINE TO BE SOLD—cylinder 60 inch diameter and 9 feet stroke, inverted, non-condensing, Cornish valves, cataract, wrought-iron main beam, and cast-iron balance beam, with box and weights.

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A 9 H.P. VERTICAL STEAM ENGINE, with link motion reversing gear (winding drum if required).

A 6 ft. pan MORTAR MILL, VERTICAL ENGINE, and BOILER combined, on carriage and travelling wheels.

Apply to-BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

O N SALE, - FOUR LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30 feet by 7 feet. Shells double rivetted, and Bowling expansion rings in flues.

THREE ditto, 30 feet by 7 feet, with plain flues.

THREE ditto, 30 feet by 7 feet 3 inches, with six Galloway tubes in each flue. THREE ditto, 26 feet by 7 feet, with four Galloway tubes in each

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THE COMMISSIONER OF WOODS, &c., in charge of Her Majesty's Land Revenue in Wales, is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for an AGREEMENT for a LEASE of the above-named Mine, situate in the parish of Llanaber, about midway between Do:gelly and Barmouth.

Particulars and conditions of the Letting and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Sir Henry Loch, K.C.B., Office of Woods, &c., Whitehall-place, London, S.W. Tenders must be sent in on or before the 10th October, 1883.

THE MINING COMPANY, SANTA BARBARA, of CARTHA-GENA (SPAIN) invites TENDERS for the following work:—
The SUPPLY and PUTTING DOWN of MACHINERY of about 80-horse power, to pump the water from the pit, San Carlos, belonging to the Mine of Casiano del Prado, near Posadas, Province of Cordova. This pit is at present 120 metres deep, and the depth at which the machinery is wanted is 300 metres, at which depth a gallery of 40 metres length is required besides.

Estimated value of machinery, and the work connected therewith, is 400,000 pesetas.

Estimated values of the Undersigned, at his 400,000 pesetas.

For further particulars, please apply to the Undersigned, at his offices, 17, Plaza del Rey, Carthagena.

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Apply to John G. WILLIAMS, Contractor, Howdon, Newcastle-

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For full particulars and Application Forms, apply to the Secretary, Greenfields, Wrexham; J. C. MARROW, Esq., 5 in &A, Rumford-court, Liverpool; A. Fraser, Esq., Garrick's House, Adelphi, W.C.

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The TENTH SESSION BEGINS on October 2nd.

Prospectus free from the Secretary.

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W ANTED, for the Herodsfoot Silver-Lead Mine, a THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DRESSER. One accustomed to the most modern machinery.

Apply to the Manager, at the Mine.

Herodsfoot Mine, Sept. 26th, 1883.

WANTED, an ENGINEER, who is able to DIRECT the EXPLORATION of a GOLD MINE (mine of Gold Quartz) in Venezuela. The preference will be given to one who understands the exploration practicably, and who can write and speak French. Address, " La Segura," 17, Rue de Grammont, Paris,

A N ASSOCIATE of the ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES, who ha studied at Clausthal and Freiberg, desires an APPOINTMENT in MINING or SMELTING WORKS in England or abroad. Address, B. HOOKER, Royal Gardens, Kew.

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JEFFREY

RESPECTFULLY begs to inform mine managers, surveyors, engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto he has enlarged his mathematical instrument manufactory, and is the statement of the statement he has emarged his mathematical instrument manufactory, and is prepared to supply theodolites, dials, pocket dials, levels, traversing and plain protractors, cases of drawing instruments, measuring chains and tapes, assayer's scales and weights, engine counters, and, in short, every description of instruments used in surveying, measuring, manufact, &c.

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R. CLARE is obliged to inform his numerous friends and correspondents that, though very willing to give any advice or assistance in regard to Stocks or shares or Investments, he cannot longer undertake the expense of examining into and answering the many queries he now receives without the actual cost at least is covered, and in future any enquiries, which he is always glad to answer, must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope and a small fee in stamps.

Penketh, Warrington, September 25, 1803.

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.	NON-DIVIDEND BRITISH MINES. Shares. Parid. Last wk. Clos pr. 25000 Aberdona,* l, Denbigh	NON-DIVIDEND MINES—continued. Shares, 6400 North Green Hurth, (3400 14, pd.). 0 2 6 11
BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES. **Parid.** Last wk. Clos. pr. Total divs. Per sh. Last pd. 3200 Blue Hills t, c, 8t. Agnes	25000 Aberdena,* I, Denbigh 1 10 0 1½ 1 1½ 30000 Alston United.* I, Cumberland 1 0 0 12000 Anderton, t, c, t, Devonshire 1 0 0 1½ 3¼ 1¼ 12000 Assheton, t, Carnarvonshire* 5 0 0 12000 Bedford Unit., *c, Tavis, (21 liab.). 0 14 0 1¼ 1 1¼ 30000 Bodidris,* I, bi, Denbighshire 1 0 0 12000 Bedford Vinit. 12000 Bedford Vinit. 12000 Bedford Vinit. 12000 Broada, * I, Isle of Man 1 0 0 12000 Broada, * I	25000 North Grogwinion, *s-l, Cardigshr. 1 0 0 4 1
6000 Tincroft, c, t, Pool, Illogants 12 10 0 7½ 6½. 7½ 51 3 6 0 5 0 Dec. 1881 15000 Van, Llaindloes* 4 5 0 5 4½ 4½ 25 13 0 0 2 6 Jan. 1883 12000 West Holway,* I, Flintshire 1 0 0 5 ½ 4½ 4½ 25 13 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1881 1600 West Blasset, c, Illogants 7 10 4 5 5 28 3 8 0 6 8 Apr. 1882 1600 West Kitty, t, St. Agnes 0 12 0 14 13 13½ 1 8 0 0 11 0 July 1883 12000 Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock 2 4 0 2½ 2½ 3½ 0 18 9 0 2 6 July 1883 1024 Wheal Eliza Consols, t, St. Austell 18 0 0 57 0 10 0 May 1883 6006 Wheal Grenville, t, Camborne 15 0 0 6½ 6 6½ 1 12 6 0 5 0 Sept. 1882 4295 Wheal Kitty, t, St. Agness 51 2 0 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 12 18 0 1 6 1 6 Jan. 1881 3000 Wheal Peevor, t, Redruths 10 1 0 3½ 2½ 3½ 8 13 6 0 4 0 Mar. 1881	20000 East Long Rake, * l, Wales	6000 South Vicial Crofty, c, Uninorne 511 6 5 4 6 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
35500 Alamillos, i, Spain*†	25000 Goodevere, f, St. Cleer 1 0 0 136 1 148 550 Gorsedd and Merllyn Con., I, Flint, 2 10 0 3 224 3 20000 Great Dyliffe* (10000 sh. issued) 1 0 0 36 36 36 6000 Great West Cliverton, I, 8b. Agnes 0 6 6 36 36 36 6000 Great Wheal Worthy, *t, Cornwall 1 0 0 36 36 36 10000 Gwern-y-Mynydd, *s-I, Flint(pref.) 4 0 0 1 1 1 % 1 70000 Gwydyr Amal, *I, hI, Carnarvon 1 0 0 1 36 8400 Hardshins, *I, Westmore, (10s. sh.) 0 2 6 46 46 36 12000 Herodsfoot, I, near Liskeardt 1 6 0 46 36 36 12000 Kirkmichael, *I (2000 unissued) 1 0 0 25000 Kit Hill Gt. Cons. *c, ars-m, (2t. sh.) 1 2 8 46 46 46 15000 Liddy Ann, *s-I, Llanarmon 1 0 0 16 46	10000 Tankierville 6f. Consols, i, Salop. 1 0 0 13, 14 18 12000 Trebartha Lemarne, t, Northill 0 4 9 34, 15 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES; FOREIGN	N AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS N AND COAL, WAGON COMPAN	S; TRAMWAYS; INSURANCE
NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES. Paid. Clos. pr.	Parid. Clos.pr. Shares. Company. Parid. Parid.	500 20 Balia [L] all. 21½ 2½ 510000 5 Bombay [L] all. 5½ 4½ 510000 5 Bombay [L] all. 5½ 4½ 510000 5 Bombay [L] all. 5½ 4½ 510000 5 Ditto, New [L] 4. 4½ 5 52700. 8kk Brentford Consolidated 100. 192 191 64 20000 20 British 31 39 41 65 20000 20 Do. do. New, 1869, 1872 all. 28 39 665 32 2406 10 Europan [L] 312 all. 28 39 665 32 3406 10 Europan [L] 314 318 18 193 94650. 8kk Gaslight and Coke, A, Ord. 100. 193 193 634 10 dis 24200. 8kk Do. 4 per cent. Deb. Stock. 100. 193 193 634 10 dis 24200. 8kk Do. 4 per cent. Deb. Stock. 100. 193 193 644 12000. 5 Malta & Mediterranean [L] all. 21 24 25000. 20 Monte Video [L] all. 24 2½ 24 25000. 20 Monte Video [L] all. 14½ 15½ 25000. 20 Monte Video [L] all. 7 1½ 654 50000. 8kk South Metropolitan, A. 100. 252 289 654 50000. 8kk South Metropolitan, A. 100. 252 289 654 50000. 8kk South Metropolitan, A. 100. 252 289

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.	NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES-continued.	IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.	GAS COMPANIES.
Shares. Paul. Clos. pr. 150000 Akankoo, g, Gold Cst. (100000 iss.) 0 17 6 34 5% 64880 Anglo-African, d, Kimberley, 1 10 0 0 2 3 12000 Arendal, c, Norway 4 0 0 80000 Asia Minor, s-i, Lidjessy, Sivas 0 15 0 1/2 3/4 40000 Brazilian, g, Brazil 1 0 0 290000 British Australian, g, N. So. Wales 1 0 0 18000 Broadway, g, California 5 0 0	Shares, Patid. Clos. pr. 34022 San Pedro,* c, Chili 20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Shares. Company. Fuid. Frice.	Issue, Shares. Price Pri
108749 Chontaies, g, s, Nicar. 1 (20000188) 1 2 0 A 75 15000 Colar, g, Mysore 0 15 0 15000 Colombian Hydraulic, g, Colombia 1 0 0 4 26 85000 Cootacovil. g, Wynaad 0 15 0	50000 Sentein,* s-i, bi, Ariege, France	100 Cammell and Co. [L]	297009tk Bentford Consolidated 100. 192 14000 20 British All. 39 50000Stk Commercial 100. 243 2000020Continental Union [L] All. 28 2000020Do. do. New, 1869, 1872 14. 19 1000020 Do. do. New, 1869, 1872 14. 19 1000020 Do. do. 7 per ct. Preference all. 26 4 23406 10 European [L] All. 18 4 94850Stk Gaslight and Coke, A. Ord. 100. 193 24200Stk Basilght and Coke, A. Ord. 100. 193 24200 10 Hong Kong and China All. 16 200000 10 Hong Kong and China All. 16 200000 Stk Mata & Mediterranean [L] All. 29 100000 Mata & Mediterranean [L] All. 29 100000 5 Mata & Mediterranean [L] All. 19 100000 5 Ortental [L] All. 17 27500 20 Monte Video [L] All. 19 100000 5 Ortental [L] All. 7 27500 20 Role of Janeiro [L] All. 29 500000 Stk South Metropolitan, A. 100 255 500000 Stk South Metropolitan, A. 100 255 50000 Stk Ditte, ditte. B. 100 215
100000 Devala Central, * g, Wynaad 1 0 0 100000 Devala Moyar, * g, Wynaad 1 1 0 0 1 15000 Devala Provident, * g, Wynaad 1 0 10 0 100000 Dingley Dell, * g, Devala, India 1 0 0 125000 Don Pedro North del Rey* 1 1 0 0 16 1/14	INSURANCE COMPANIES. Issue, Shares, Pd. Clos. pr. 50000 100 Alliance British and Foreign 11 35 37	50 Knowles, Andrew, and Oo. [L] 25 0 10 11 20 Llynvi and Tondu [L] 20 0 3½ 3½ 10 Lydney&Wigpoolfron Ore[L] 9 12 ½ 1½ 10 Midland Iron Co. [L] 5 0 1½ 2 pm	TRAMWAYS.
205168 Eberhardt, s, Nevada*†	10000 100 Ditto, Marine 20 22 24 50000 20 British and Foreign Marine [L] 4 20 / 21 / 2 1 / 5 5 7 18 5 7 18 5 7 18 5 7 18 5 7 18 18	100 Nant-y-Glo&Blaina(8p.c.prf.)100 0 50 52% 3 Nerbuddh Coal and Iron (L) 21% 15% 174 10 Newport Abercarn Coal Co. (L) 10 0 9 10 35 Palmer's Shipbldg. & Iron (L) 35 0 27% 28% 100 Parkgate Iron Co. (L) 65 0 22% 28%	
120000 Hoover Hill, g, North Carolina 1 0 0 1/2 1/2	49626 20 L'pool & Lond, Globe (£1 annty) 2 20% 21% 25862 25 London 12% 53 55 40000 25 London and Langachia Eliza 51 54 54 54	20 Patent Nut and Bolt [L]	24000. 10 Dublin all 14690 10 Edinburgh Street Tramways all 1. 35000 10 Glasgow Tramway & Omni, [L]. 9 . 10000 19 . Hughes Loco, and Tram. works. all 1. 3500 10 Ed. 15 Ed
10000 Indian Consolidated, g 1 0 0 36 3/4		50 Slikstone & Dodw. Cl. & Iron (L) 45 0 51 Somorrostro Iron Co. (L) 50 0 64 65 xd 100 Staveley Iron and Coal Co. (L) 60 0 64 65 xd 100 Ditto ditto B 10 0 10 10½ 5 Teesside Iron & Engine Works 5 0 1 1½ 50 Tredegar Iron and Coal, A [L] 30 0 25 27 25 Ditto ditto B 25 0 17 19 10 Vancouver Coal (L) 6 0 2½ 3 25 W. Cumberland Iron & Steel (L) 20 0 8 8½	7500. 10 Imperial L
65000 London and California, g*11	200000 1	_	6000. 10shefield
75000 New Callao,* g, Venezuela	Grant Pro	BANKS. Pd. Clos.pr. 100000 10 Agra [L] 10 10 11 10	40000 5 Tranwaya Union [L]
50000 Olathe,* s-i, Leadville, Colorado 1 0 0 125000 Ooregum.* g, Mysore 1 0 0 3000 Oregon, g, Oregon, U.S. (prf. sh.) 0 2 6 15000 Organos.* g, Colombia 1 0 0 3 5 20000 Orita,* g, Colombia 1 0 0 3 5	Shares. Company. Puid. Price.	120800 50 Bank of British North America. all 57 59 10000 25 Bank of Egypt	Shares. Pd. Cls. 8tk. Anglo-American 100 0 48% 10 Brasilian Submarine 10 0 10% 10 Cuba 10 0 10% 10 Cuba 10 0 10% 10 Direct Spanish 9 0 5% 20 Direct United States Obbis 20 0 12%
100000 Fisere CO; 9, Spain 1 0 0 80000 Fisereville, 9, 9, Oalifornia 1 0 0 48000 Fiscerville, 9, 9, Oalifornia 1 0 0 48000 Ravenseliff, 9, N. Zind; c, S. Aust. 1 0 0 90000 Ravenseliff, 9, N. Zind; c, S. Aust. 1 0 0	5 Indian and Oriental Electric. 2 0 10 John Vernon Hope & Co 5 0 5 ½ 5½ 10 Ditto, preference 10 0 10½ 11 1 Maxim-Weston Electric 10 10 1½ 3½ 8tk. Boottish Australian Invt. Co. 100 0 220 230	120000 50 Bank of Victoria 25 37 39 40000 20 Charted of Ind., Aust., & China, all 23 24 30000 25 Ch. Merc. of Ind., Aust., & China, all 25 16% 20000 100 Colonial	10 Eastern 10 0 10% 10 Eastern 10 0 10% 10 East. Extern Austr. and China 10 0 11% 10 German Union 10 0 9% 10 Great Northern of Copenhagen 10 0 12% 25 Indo-European 25 0 31 10 London Pistino Brazilian 10 0 3%
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Illiami Colliery Co. [L] 5 0	10000 5 Bombay [L] all 5¼ 4¼ 10000 5 Ditto, New (L) 4 4½ 5
shbury Co. [L] (new) 90 0 32 34	297008tkBrentford Consolidated100 192 197
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Benhar Coal Co. [L]	
Bilbao River& CantabrianR.Co.100 0 514 6 Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co.[L] A 12 0 11 1114	20000 20Continental Union [L] all 28 29
Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L] 40 0	20000 20Continental Union [L]
Brown, John, and Co. [L] 75 0 57 58	
	23406 10European [L] all 18½ 19%
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Jentral Swedish Iron &Stl.[L] 10 0	5000 10Hong Kong and China all 16 17
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almer's Shipbldg. & Iron [L] 35 0 2714 2814	3000 10 Ditto 6 per cent Preference all 4 4
arkgate Iron Co. [L] 65 0 7216 73	9290 10Bristol [L]
Patent Nut and Bolt [L] 14 0 241 25	23000 10 Bordeaux Tram & Omnibus [L.]. all 3% 7
Pearson and Knowles, A 50 0 41 43 xd	3200 10 Chester [L]
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heepbridge Iron and Coal [L] 20 0 8% 9	7500 10 Hull Street Tramways all 869
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	6000 10Sunderland [L] all 2 3 3%
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	16500 10 Tramways of Germany [L] all 10%114
DANED	20000 5 Tramways and Gen. Works [L]. all 1 1/2 1/2
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Shares. Pd. Clos. pr.	7200 10Wolverhampton [L] all 3% 4%
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20 Anglo-Egyptian Banking [L] all 19 20 40 Bank of Australasia all 82 84	
20 Bank of British Columbia all 23 24	THE HODARD COMPANIES
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25 Bank of Egypt all 27 29	
20 Bank of New South Wales all 65 67	10 Brasitian Submarine
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10	Brazitian Submarine	10	õ	***	10%	11
10	Direct Spanish	9	0		534	5
20	Direct United States Cable	20	0	***	12%	11
10	Eastern	10	0		1056	10
10	East, Exten. Austr, and China	10	0		1136	11
10	German Union		0		9%	19
	Great Northern of Copenhagen		0	***	1274	59
25	Indo-European	25	0	***	31	-
10	London Piatino Brazilian	10	0		975	7